THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 125

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Britain Bends Blockade

Taxes That Spike Cannons

Austria on the Sawhorse

¶ **Starving, blockaded Bilbao** lines the quays and cheers to the echo as three British food ships run the gantlet of insurgent war dogs growling off the Basque port and steam into the harbor with succor for the besieged loyalists. Over 6000 tons of foodstuffs for the 400,000 people crowded into the city by the exigencies of war reach a grateful destination. Hovering off the three-mile limit the British battle cruiser Hood, largest warship afloat, and a destroyer flotilla, wallow in the waves after having stood by in case the insurgent commander of the Cervera should try to carry out his threat to sink the merchantmen if they failed to halt. Inside the three-mile limit the Spanish Government armed trawler Bizkaya rests on the swells, after having escorted the food ships in from under the rebel's nose. Hunger in the Basque capital is assuaged, and hopefulness flames brighter for the success of Spain's government over Franco's fascist-backed pretentions. Nations strive so heroically to feed the hungry, yet move so slowly toward healing the cause.

¶ **British boats** having braved a blockade, the British Government's attitude undergoes a change. Former Board of Trade instructions advising merchantmen to avoid Bilbao are supplanted by an official statement carrying the information that the Board is not able "to advise entry into Bilbao" —a slight change of emphasis with a tremendous amount of inference. It now appears likely that British ships will be at least "permitted" to make the effort to nullify the insurgents' blockade. Already other food ships are being fitted out in Britain. The idea seems to be that while there will be no direct escort of British battleships for the merchantmen, nevertheless, the conning towers will pretty thoroughly scan the waters outside the three-mile limit, and when merchantmen seem approaching disaster, they'll presently discern a friendly warship in the offing.

¶ **What this change** of interpretation of "freedom of the seas" will mean in non-intervention efforts, however, is another thing. However defensible Britain's present policy toward Bilbao may be, it seems difficult to expect Fascist sympathizers to overlook the opportunity for using it as an excuse for furthering support of General Franco's rebels. If Britain can run a blockade by sea, they may argue, why shouldn't we run one by land?

¶ **Great Britain's** paramount problem, however, is not located in Spain, but rather in the pocketbooks of British citizens. The new levies on profits, proposed as a means of supporting Great Britain's unprecedented military defensive measures, may prove to be a thorn in the side to remind King George's democratic subjects that under whatever guise, implementation for war—even though the intention be for peace—is an extremely costly practice. So, while Chancellor Neville Chamberlain emphasizes in Commons the need for termination of the arms competition as soon as Britain reaches a position of safety (and this in British eyes means a position of military dominance), criticism of the excessive costs prompts the Government to modify its taxes, and expectations are that it may place the heavier burden on those who profit most from arming the nation.

¶ **As British taxpayers,** therefore—with the exception of "profiteers"—breathe easier, the observation seems timely that all the world might breathe easier if those who profited by armaments and war were made to dig deeper.

¶ **The conference between** Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria comes to a close amidst a confusion of conclusions. One group of observers, led by the authoritative Giornale d'Italia, predicts as a result of the talks the formation of a coalition government in Austria, in which Nazis would participate and wherein Germany would have a voice in settlements affecting the Danubian basin. On the other hand, Austrian Commentators declare that Il Duce could not possibly produce offers strong enough to wean the present Austrian regime away from its policy of seeking closer relations with France and England.

¶ **The close relations** between Italy and Germany make Austrians unconvinced of Premier Mussolini's protestations of friendship for an independent Austria. They declare that in case of threatened Anschluss, Mussolini would not be likely to use Italian troops as a deterrent influence. So forecasts of a coalition government do not turn Austria from its determination to keep its independence. Indeed, it is now predicted that the Austrian Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Guido Schmidt, is to leave the Venice conference and hie to London and Paris, the inference being that whatever weights have been placed on the Fascist side of the plank by the Venice talks, will next be counterbalance by democratic understandings.

South Carolina Democrat Leads Fight for Economy; General Cut Urged by G. O. P.

Borah Demands Big Cities and States Trim Own Pay Rolls and Pay Half of Costs for Needy—Calls Relief Lobby a Scandal—Lines Are Forming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—The economy wave continued to roll in Congress today, though beneath it the ground-swell of special spending interests was a warning of difficulties in carrying fine economical precepts into practice.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina is the new leader of the economy forces. He proposes a double attack: (1) To cut the relief appropriation for next year to $1,000,000,000, and (2) to carry out a horizontal cut of perhaps 10 per cent on all government expenditures which do not represent fixed charges. Such reductions, if actually carried out, and if un-replaced by specific new appropriations for other purposes, would actually furnish a tidy budget surplus in 1938.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho joined the economy crusade today with a carefully guarded statement. He advocated that cities and states be required to pay 50 per cent of relief costs, but instead of backing the Byrnes proposal to cut the 1938 appropriation to $1,000,000,000, said he thought the total could be kept down to the $1,500,000,000 advocated by the President. The Idaho Senator declined to comment on the 10 per cent cut plan.

"I think it amounts almost to a scandal," said Senator Borah, hitting at the new and powerful lobby, "to have great cities and states trekking their way to Washington about every fortnight. If they return home and trim down their own pay rolls and their own expenses, they would come nearer to feeding the poor without coming to Washington for help."

The Republicans, leaping eagerly into the fray, were led by Representative John Taber, N. Y., who introduced a resolution calling for a 10 per cent economy reduction of appropriation bills before Congress. Senator Byrnes supports this proposal in the upper chamber, although perhaps not in the precise form introduced by Mr. Taber.

The Taber resolution would cut approximately $300,000,000 from bills carrying about $3,000,000,000 already passed by House or Senate but still awaiting final action. It asks Congress to approve the flat percentage cut in the independent offices, navy, legislative, state, justice, commerce, and labor, and D. C. supply bills. It also provides for a similar cut even if measures are passed by Congress and signed by the President before the 10 per cent cut is applied.

The resolution permits the President, if necessary for reasons of efficiency, to transfer funds from

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

British Vessels Reach Bilbao As Ban Is Loosened

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—Simultaneously with the announcement that three British food ships have run the insurgent blockade with 6100 tons of provisions, and reached Bilbao, comes a significant change in the British Government's attitude towards the alleged blockade of the Basque coast by insurgent warships.

Whereas formerly the Board of Trade instructions to shipping stated that "merchant vessels should not go" to Bilbao, the words used in the official statement issued last night merely say that information at the Government's disposal "does not enable the Board of Trade to advise entry into Bilbao."

This vital change of emphasis is taken as proof that the Insurgents' attempt to starve the Basques into surrender will now meet with serious difficulties from the British mercantile marine. In addition to the three ships that have run the blockade—the freighters MacGregor, the Hamerstley and the Stanbrook—several other food ships are being hastily fitted out in Britain. Mr. David Lloyd George, it is announced, has subscribed £250 towards the despatch of one of these and another M. P. is expected to sail with her when she is ready.

When the blockade was first declared to be "effective" beginning last week, the British Navy was instructed to "advise any British ships strongly not to attempt to enter Bilbao." Other parts of Basque coast were equally taboo. But now the Board of Trade simply says the risks that may be encountered between Gijon and Santander "vary from day to day."

It is also noted that when the food ships sailed last night, the battle cruiser Hood, the world's biggest battleship, put to sea, too. It is clear, therefore, that though the order not to escort British ships even outside the three-mile limit has not been officially rescinded, the navy intends to keep a close watch lest they should be interfered with.

Madrid's regulations on dodging shells: Page 3.

Conscience Fund Of Railway Gets Unpaid Dog Fare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRIMSBY, Eng.—Announcements in the press from time to time record anonymous payments of "conscience money" generally for unpaid income tax, but it is seldom that a railway company receives money for an unpaid fare dating from 21 years ago.

In this case there was no anonymity as a woman called in person at the office of the station-master in this Lincoln County town and stated that in August, 1916, she had brought a dog here without paying its fare. She now wanted to liquidate the debt to clear her conscience.

The station-master agreed that there was no necessity to ask for her name and issued a dog ticket for 1s. 3d., and both parties were satisfied.

The Monitor Index

Friday, April 23, 1937

Traveltalks	5
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	11
Satisfaction [With French Translation]	
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

U.S. Students Pledge Stand Against Wars

University Groups Make Annual Demonstration in Favor of Peace

Thousands Gather

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—The fourth annual "peace strike" planned by American student groups against the spread of war and the growth of rearmament was seen here today as having revealed a continuing interest on the part of young intellectuals in the problems of maintaining international amity. If taken to be representative of public opinion in the colleges, the observance was seen as showing a distinct turn to the left.

Reaching their peak in the chief educational institutions of New York City, the "peace strike" yesterday was uneventful in so far as disorder was concerned, but brought thousands of new supporters to an American version of the Oxford peace pledge. "I refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it may conduct."

Students Rebel

Throughout the United States, hundreds of groups gathered during the day to vent their enthusiasm under a plan prepared by the United Student Peace Committee, an organization composed of 13 sections. Officials of the committee estimated that 1,000,000 persons participated in the movement and that they came from 700 colleges and 200 high schools.

Thousands of students, particularly those affiliated with the Roman Catholic organizations, refused to take part in the peace rallies. An investigation of the peace strike movement was asked by the National Catholic Alumni Federation, said to represent 300,000 college graduates, on the grounds that it was designed to foster class warfare.

The American Student Union and the American League Against War and Fascism, organizations of avowedly leftist tendencies, were prominent in the activities yesterday.

Sympathy for the loyalist cause in Spain was emphasized in action and speech at rallies held in New York City, ending in telegrams of sympathy to Spanish students in the war areas. Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and General Francisco Franco were the butt of criticism at the student gatherings. Individual students confessed to having gone without luncheon in order to contribute to what they believed to be the liberal cause.

Continued opposition to the present Italian Government and the exploitation of Ethiopia was evidenced in lines of student pickets before the Italian consulate. The events of the day also resulted in resolutions opposing representation of American universities at the anniversary celebration of the University of Goettingen, Germany.

Celebration Staged

Favored by an order of the Administrative Senate suspending classes for the occasion, students of New York University held what was described as the largest peace-day celebration in the history of the institution. Thousands of students also gathered at Columbia University and the College of the City of New York.

At Hunter College, hundreds of girl students joined in a demonstration at Madison Square, listening to addresses by a corps of speakers of which Roger Baldwin, president of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Control of Crime Held Joint Task For All in Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—There are 10 things a nation must do, if it would avoid crime, according to L. B. Nicholas, administrative assistant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington. Among these is complete co-operation between law enforcement and the administration of justice, Mr. Nicholas told the annual convention of the American Physical Education Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania here yesterday.

Other points in his program included freedom of peace officers from "corruption in public office," the supplanting of self-seeking politicians by law-abiding public servants, the awakening of public conscience to citizen responsibility, and the segregation of "apostles of crime, crackpot criminologists, sob sisters and fickle reformers."

Mr. Nicholas would depopulate prisons "by true preventive measures instead of ill-demonstrated schemes and theories," and declared that "the house where the youth sometimes finds his parents must be a home and not a hovel. The schools must merge character as well as craftsmanship," he continued, and "if we are to prevent crime, we must begin with the high chair instead of the electric chair.

"The combating of crime," Mr. Nicholas said, "is not alone the responsibility of law enforcement officers, but that of every citizen. Law enforcement can never attain a high degree of efficiency until it has the interest and support of every law-abiding citizen."

Italy and Austria—A Cooling Off

Rush of Parleys Puts New Stress on Rome-Berlin Axis

Vienna's Dilemma

By E. H. Carr
Professor of International Politics, University College of Wales
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Seldom have there been so many conferences, diplomatic visits and communiqués on and about the banks of the Danube as during the past two or three months.

It began with a visit to Vienna by Baron Constantin von Neurath, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, when cheering National Socialist crowds broke through the police cordon and the Government had to organize a hasty counter-demonstration of the Patriotic Front.

Meanwhile, the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, after visiting Prague, was going on his visit to Rome which has just taken place.

The Little Entente has held one of its periodic conferences at Belgrade. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Premier Benito Mussolini's son-in-law and Minister for Foreign Affairs, has visited Belgrade and signed a pact of friendship between Italy and Yugoslavia, while a hostile demonstration of students was with some difficulty restrained by the police. Then Dr. Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, came to Belgrade; and in cheering him, the crowds seem to have given vent to some of that anti-Italian feeling which had perforce been decently suppressed on the previous occasion. But after all the dust has been stirred up and allowed to settle again, things are pretty much as they were before.

Done in Pique

There will be no change so long as the present German-Italian partnership lasts. That partnership was struck last summer out of the pique felt by Signor Mussolini over sanctions and the pique felt by Reichsführer Hitler over the British questionnaire of May 6 about his intentions. Its first result was the German-Austrian reconciliation, which Signor Mussolini accepted—perhaps with some reluctance—as the price of German friendship. It substituted a sort of German-Italian condominium over Austria for the previous Italian predominance; and it has given a temporary stability to the affairs of Central Europe.

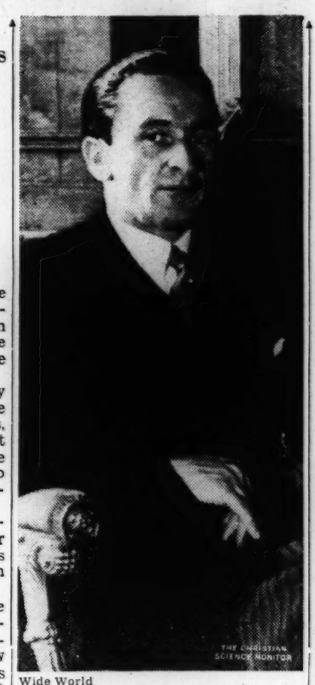
The predominant fact about Central Europe since the World War is that its destiny depends not on itself, but on forces outside it and beyond its control. Prior to the economic breakdown of 1931, France—then by far the strongest continental Power—was the determining force in Danubian affairs. Then, after a period of confusion, Italy attempted to step into French shoes. Now the re-emergence of Germany as a Great Power has brought a new actor on the scene. But the dénouement of the Danubian drama will depend not so much what happens in Central Europe itself, but on what happens on the battlefields of Spain, in Ethiopia, in Rome and Berlin—perhaps even in London.

Net of Alliances

This fact may at first sight seem depressing. When the Hapsburg house of cards collapsed in 1918 and the pack was reshuffled on lines of self-determination, many persons believed that the Danubian lands would settle down to a golden age of prosperity and contentment. Today the mutual animosities of the new national states are as great a menace to peace as were the internal conflicts of the old Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

In the post-war years the Little Entente invoked the alliance of

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)



Wide World

Dr. Guido Schmidt
Austria's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Soon to Visit Paris and London

Defense of Youth Is Voiced by Taft At D. A. R. Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Their vigorous revolutionary ancestors were not afraid of being called "subversive influences," Charles P. Taft, son of the former President, reminded Daughters of the American Revolution here last night.

Mr. Taft's defense of present day youth was one of the highlights of the 46th Continental Congress which draws to a close today with the inauguration of seven new vice-presidents general. Youth and the constitution have been the outstanding topics discussed by speakers.

The father of seven children himself, Mr. Taft warned the daughters that young people cannot be converted to patriotism by "preaching liberty, damning fascist dictators, or painting red networks of communism across every evening sky. Nobody," he declared, "is converted by that process of controversy."

Especially condemning the futility of current efforts to indentify pacifism with socialism, Mr. Taft declared, "Youth demands some reason why we should spend a billion and a quarter dollars a year for defense without any reliable study of what we are defending and how we should do the job."

Youth in Revolution

Calling attention to the youth and vigor of the men who led the Revolution and wrote the Constitution, Mr. Taft said, "I can't help thinking that Governor Hutchinson whose history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony has just been reprinted, must have felt toward Samuel Adams and John Hancock a good deal the way some high automobile officials feel toward the sit-down strikers." He reminded the Daughters that "the wild Irish immigrants among whom I number some of my ancestors did a lot of fighting for us in 1776, while a lot of the 'best people' were British sympathizers, who after the peace treaty were driven out of the colonies to Canada."

Before adjourning the society adopted a series of resolutions, authorizing the use of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" as the theme song for D. A. R. radio programs; expressing appreciation to A. Atwater Kent of Philadelphia, for the restoration of the Betsy Ross House; recommend-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Duce Seen Quitting Role as Vienna Champion in Venice Talks

Gain for Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VENICE, April 23 — Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, has failed to secure from Premier Mussolini of Italy renewal of his pledge to defend at all costs the independence of Austria if ever it is threatened.

A final communiqué on the results of the Venice meeting refers in vague and general terms to the identity of views existing between the Italian and Austrian governments, but does not mention at all the most vital problem for Austria, namely, the small state's political independence. Many competent observers believe that Signor Mussolini purposely refrained from committing himself again in an official statement to stand forever as protector of Austria.

Though the Duce still considers Austrian independence to be a matter of supreme interest for Italy, it is understood that he realizes that it cannot be maintained indefinitely without an open break with Germany, which he does not want. Hence, with a swiftness which characterizes his actions once a decision has been taken, the Duce, it is generally believed, has completely reversed his attitude toward the Austrian problem.

Refuses Support to Hapsburgs

Signor Mussolini is also reported to have refused his support for restoration of the Hapsburgs and to have opposed too close an Austro-Czech political understanding.

If these various reports are correct, it is evident that the Duce is paying a very high price for maintaining the Italo-German partnership. By ceasing to interest himself in Austria, he practically gives a free hand to Reichsführer Hitler to carry out his coup in Austria whenever he decides to do so. At the same time, Signor Mussolini trusts that Herr Hitler will not alienate Italian friendship by any rash move, and will fully honor the Austro-German agreement of July 11, 1936, as well as the assurances given to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, at Berchtesgaden on Oct. 24 last in respect of Austrian independence. In other words, Signor Mussolini appears ready to let the Austrian fruit mature for Herr Hitler without any need for the latter to shake the tree to secure it.

Italy Objects

Austria considers that, just as Italy was free to conclude a separate agreement with Yugoslavia outside the Rome protocol, so Austria can make accords with any country she pleases, including Czechoslovakia.

Italy, however, strongly objects to an Austro-Czech rapprochement on the grounds that it is aimed against her friend, Germany. There have been many rumors in Venice concerning many delicate questions raised by the prospect of an Austro-Czech understanding, but it is still too early to say what exactly are the results of the Venice meeting.

Despite official assurance to the contrary, the prevailing view among foreign onlookers is that Signor Mussolini has delivered a death blow to the Rome protocols—linking Italy, Austria and Hungary in trade accords—which have been shorn of their real value by Italy's tacit refusal to maintain her former guarantee of Austrian independence.

Another view, however, is that Signor Mussolini hopes by cracking his whip to show Dr. Schuschnigg the danger of trying to take an independent line, instead of doing what the Duce tells him.

Schmidt Plans Trip to London and Paris: Page 2.

Army in Mexico To Teach People Modern Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—In keeping with his announced purpose of using the army to educate Mexican enlisted men and private soldiers in higher standards of non-military living and in social advancement, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan, chief of the seventh military district with headquarters in Monterrey, has ordered the building of a new unit of private houses for the common soldiers on the military encampment just north of the city.

The well-planned military city, with its sunny homes for officers and soldiers, its model schools, co-operative stores and restaurants, its swimming pools, tennis courts, polo grounds, and jai alai courts, lacks only a few more units of homes in order to complete the original plan of General Almazan.

In a recent talk to his men, the General advised all those who could to go to night school and take up the study of accounting, economics, co-operative marketing methods, farm improvement, and other subjects which they will need upon completion of their enlisted terms.

"You men who have lived here for some years go home, upon completion of your term of service, almost in the capacity of missionaries," he said. "You must teach the others in your villages, who have not had the advantages you have enjoyed here, how to better themselves and their lives, and how to make the most of their opportunities."

Until General Almazan developed the model military city, with its neat small private homes for each married soldier, its washing courts, playgrounds, schools, and other advantages, the lot of the private soldier in the Mexican army was unenviable, most of them living in tents, and without proper sanitation or food.

Strike Peace Agreed To In Oshawa Strife

A. F. of L. Avoids Formal Expulsion of C. I. O. Unions

Sea Dispute Ends

New Sit-Downs in Auto Factories Are Ended Speedily

Labor developments summarized:

The A. F. of L. Executive Council avoided formal expulsion of the C. I. O. at its Washington meeting, but declared the Lewis group to be "steeped in illegality and irresponsibility." A national conference was called for Cincinnati on May 18 to mobilize all federation forces to counter the C. I. O.

A number of injuries from police and deputy sheriffs' bullets and tear gas marked the effort of Stockton, Calif., vegetable canners to break a strike of 1300 workers under guard. Five loads of workers were rushed into one of the four closed plants under cover of the rioting. The sheriff appealed to the Governor for national guards.

The International Longshoremen's Association announced settlement of its strike against the Cunard-White Star and Furness-Withy lines, through Joseph P. Ryan, union president.

The legal battle of shoe manufacturers against C. I. O. organizers in the Lewiston-Auburn area of Maine continued today as eight C. I. O. leaders were served with orders citing them for contempt of a court injunction barring them from inciting to strike. These and several other organizers, including Powers Hapgood, New England C. I. O. secretary, were also arraigned in Auburn Superior Court on charges of conspiracy to damage the business of shoe factories and keep workers from their jobs.

A. Howard Myers, New England regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, said in reply to a question at Lewiston: "I would not advise the striking shoe workers to return to work until they are certain of the conditions under which they will return."

Two sit-down strikes in General Motors plants were terminated within a few hours of the beginning—one in the Buick plant at Flint, Mich., and the other in the Chevrolet plant at Jamesville, Wis. Both appeared to have been local in origin and national union officers at once sought settlement. Another sit-down at the Crucible Steel Plant at Harrison, N. J., was likewise ended very quickly.

Terms of Settlement In Oshawa Strike Set at Conference

TORONTO, Ont., April 23 (AP)—An agreement for settling the 16-day-old General Motors strike at Oshawa with indirect, but not direct recognition of the C. I. O. union, was endorsed by leaders of both sides in Premier Mitchell Hepburn's office last night, and ratified by the workers in a 2205 to 36 vote today.

Approval of the pact will put the assembly line of the plant back into action Monday with the return of 3700 workers to their posts.

Although provisions of the pact were not formally made public, it was reliably learned it would establish wage increases of from five to seven cents in hourly rates, cut the work week to 44 hours and modify the plant's "efficiency system" which strike leaders called the "speed up."

Satisfactory to Workers

J. L. Cohen, union counsel, called the agreement "eminently satisfactory."

Representatives of General Motors of Canada and envoys from the strikers, who relinquished their technical claim to represent C. I. O., completed the agreement and a few hours later 300 union stewards added their unanimous approval of the scheme.

Company officials will sign an agreement "between General Motors of Canada, Ltd., and its employees."

Strike leaders argued that the company already had given their union, the C. I. O.-affiliated United Automobile Workers of America, a measure of recognition by negotiating with the local's president who is not a General Motors employee.

Recognition Issue

If the president, C. H. Millard, signs on behalf of the employees, they contended, that would be further indirect recognition.

The company has insisted—backed up by Mr. Hepburn—that it would not sign any agreement recognizing the U. A. W. A. as the collective bargaining agent for its workers.

Premier Hepburn, referring to the union representatives in his conference as "a committee representing the employees of General Motors," said he was very happy about the settlement plan.

He met the Lewis committee's attempts to gain full recognition with charges that the United States labor leader sought to establish himself as an "economic and political dictator" of the United States and Canada.

The provincial executive refused flatly to deal or permit any company dealings with Homer Martin, international president of U. A. W. A., or Hugh Thompson, an organizer. He called them "foreign agitators" and "Lewis hirelings," saying their only aim was to "get their greedy paws into the pay envelopes of Canadian workers for dues."

Other strike news: Pages 4

Economics in the News

The Case of Copper—After the Presidential Protest, the Price Falls From 17 Cents a Pound to 14½ Cents—The Story of Its Meteoric Rise

By H. B. E.

The market influence of a word from the White House is illustrated in the case of copper. On April 2 President Roosevelt complained that the price of this important metal was too high. It was then 17 cents a pound. On April 6 the price fell to 16 cents, on April 8 to 15½ cents, and now it has been marked down to 14½ cents. What a testimony to the power of the Presidential voice!

Copper is one of those commodities which have been afflicted by "scarcity economics." NRA authorized the waiving of the antitrust laws among copper as among other producers. With this help the copper men negotiated a copper code in June, 1935. The upshot, of course, was the restriction of output, which, there is reason to believe, was maintained for some time even after the NRA was invalidated. Whatever understanding there may have been, however, was allowed to lapse when demand began to revive. It is reasonably certain that during the past year or so the domestic producers have each been producing as much copper as they could.

* * *

It has been different abroad. One of the worst features of the international economic situation in post-war years has been the growth of combinations in restraint of trade. Rubber was a prime example. The British Stevenson scheme introduced immediately after the war became so noxious to the American consumers that President Hoover was compelled publicly to protest against it and Edison was inspired to find a substitute. A non-American world copper cartel copied the rubber cartel. If wealthy America was annoyed about rubber curtailment, how do you suppose Germany felt about copper curtailment? As a result of such combinations, the "have-not" nations are compelled to pay through the nose for vital commodities, just as consumers are reduced to the same plight by domestic monopolists. The demand for copper—for industrial purposes as well as for rearmament—was world wide throughout 1936. But the supply was rationed by the world cartel. The cartel kept production at 70 per cent of capacity till July 31, last year. Then, in response to the growing demand, it was raised by stages till Jan. 16 this year, when all restrictions were suspended.

Naturally, with supply always kept a pace behind demand, the price soared. On April 14 last year the price was 9½ cents. A year later, when the President publicly protested, it was 17 cents, or a rise of nearly 100 per cent within a year. Tremendous fortunes have been made in the metal by world producers and speculators; and a few crumbs by the butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers who, in Europe, buy a few pounds of copper as a gamble.

* * *

The price of copper is made in a world market. One could not persuade the tariffites of this fact in 1932 when the high-cost producers in the United States railroaded a 4-cent copper duty through Congress. But succeeding events have afforded proof enough. Sometimes the foreign price has been a little below the American price; sometimes above it. But a general level is always re-established as an equation of all the buying and selling forces at work in the world market.

This is why the President said on April 2 that the removal of the copper import duty would not make any difference to prices. He was only partly correct, however. If there were no import duty, the two prices would automatically adjust themselves to each other. In fact, there would really be only one price, instead of two prices in constant search for equilibrium.

Indeed, it was the raising of the American price, with the aid of the tariff, that precipitated the President's remark! On March 31, the London price dipped. On that very day the American producers raised the American price from 16¼ cents to 17 cents. Apparently the copper men in the United States—acting not in concert, but on the example of one of the major companies—thought that they could rally the world price.

No doubt the 17 cent mark-up could not have been maintained in view of the fact that the London dip is now held to have been the signal for a basic readjustment. It is difficult to say. What is sure is that the signal became definitive when the President uttered his April 2 warning. It was the prior action of the producers that laid the domestic industry—guiltless up till then of price boosting—open to Presidential criticism.

Keats' Reprint Of Shakespeare Brings $31,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, internationally known bibliophile, is today the possessor of a seven-volume set of a reprint of Shakespeare's works for which he paid $31,000 at the sale of the George Allison Armour Library at the American Art-Anderson Galleries here last night. It was one of the highest prices ever paid for a reprint of Shakespeare.

The thing that made the item worth the price to Dr. Rosenbach was that it was John Keats' own set and bore many marginal annotations in the poet's handwriting. Keats gave the set to Joseph Severn, his intimate friend.

The notations by Keats on the margins of the seven small thumb-marked volumes are revealing in many ways. Some of the plays, especially "The Tempest" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," bear mute evidence that Keats read and re-read them many times and that they had a most marked influence on his thought and work. At the same time his markings show a complete disdain for the Shakespearean criticism of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Other items which brought top prices at the sale were "Lyrical Ballads," by William Wordsworth and Samuel T. Coleridge, for which Gabriel Wells paid $6600, and Shakespeare's "Poems," for which James F. Drake, Inc. paid $5200.

Traveler's Aid Plans Study Of Transiency Among Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Twenty years ago the Traveler's Aid Society began a mission to protect girls and women from what it believed were the dangers of New York City. With the shifting of social conditions, the organization last year had to care for more men and boys than it did women, but, regardless of the modified objective, it had achieved meanwhile a status of social usefulness that made welfare workers regard it as one of the most outstanding institutions in America.

As members of the society met here today to observe the twentieth anniversary with a celebration by the National Association for Travelers Aid and Transient Service, the lighted sign of the Traveler's Aid representative was as familiar in big transportation terminals as the lamps of telegraph and cable companies. In more than 2000 towns and cities throughout the United States, affiliated organizations are equipped to help the traveler in need.

"Modern Traveler's Aid concerns itself with the problems of men, women, and children who may be inexperienced or handicapped travelers," Mrs. John Jay O'Connor, president of the society said at a meeting at the Vanderbilt Hotel, to which several hundred representatives came from all sections of the nation, today. "This thorough and organized service for travelers in need of assistance gives help in a friendly and constructive way.

Service of Protection

"Such a service to the 'stranger within our gates' protects and safeguards men, women and children, as well as our communities, from unwarranted difficulties, from aimless wandering and many times from tragedies that cannot be repaired."

Upon the anniversary of its service, the Traveler's aid organization announced that it would study the causes of transiency among young people and sponsor legislation to prevent an increased abuse of travel. The problems of transiency associated with the automobile caravan and the magazine sales crew are to be among the fields surveyed.

Being a chain organization, the society views the problem of the transient against a national background, according to Miss Bertha McCall, general director. Thus the staff has a special interest in trends which may bring about wandering of the American population, and at the moment is concentrating upon the effect of automobile trailers upon its program.

"While thousands of fine girls between 16 and 21 still need the understanding interest which Traveler's Aid can give, even a greater number of boys than girls in this same group turned to us for help during the past year," Miss McCall said. "There were 12,164 of these women and girls, but 15,919 boys."

Record of Helpfulness

Answering the question, "Why do young people leave home," Miss McCall emphasized that many youths feel they are too heavy a strain on the family pocketbook. Others seek false horizons in hope of employment, and still others just "run away from it all." Last year the organization helped 28,000 of these young people to return home.

"While it is usually the natural thing for young people to go to cities," Miss McCall said, "it must be remembered that most towns and cities supply these transient young people to the rest of the country as well as being the town or city to which young people from other communities come."

The association of Traveler's Aid groups was formed in April, 1917, but assistance of the type it offers to the wanderer is seen here to have an earlier history. Boston, for example, knew the beginning of a traveler's bureau 50 years ago, while New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta organized traveler's aid during the first years of the twentieth century.

Increasing Travel

With the enormous increase in travel that has taken place with highway improvement and the introduction of the automobile, problems of the movement have increased. New funds have had to be solicited for its support, and to cope with its difficulties the organizations constantly are making studies of the causes and cures of migration.

To prevent thousands of families uprooted by economic disorder from becoming modern nomads, the organization is said to have been placing a great deal of emphasis upon family cases. Last year it assisted families composed of 104,319 individuals to settle down and provide themselves with a more stable background with giving the children educational advantages.

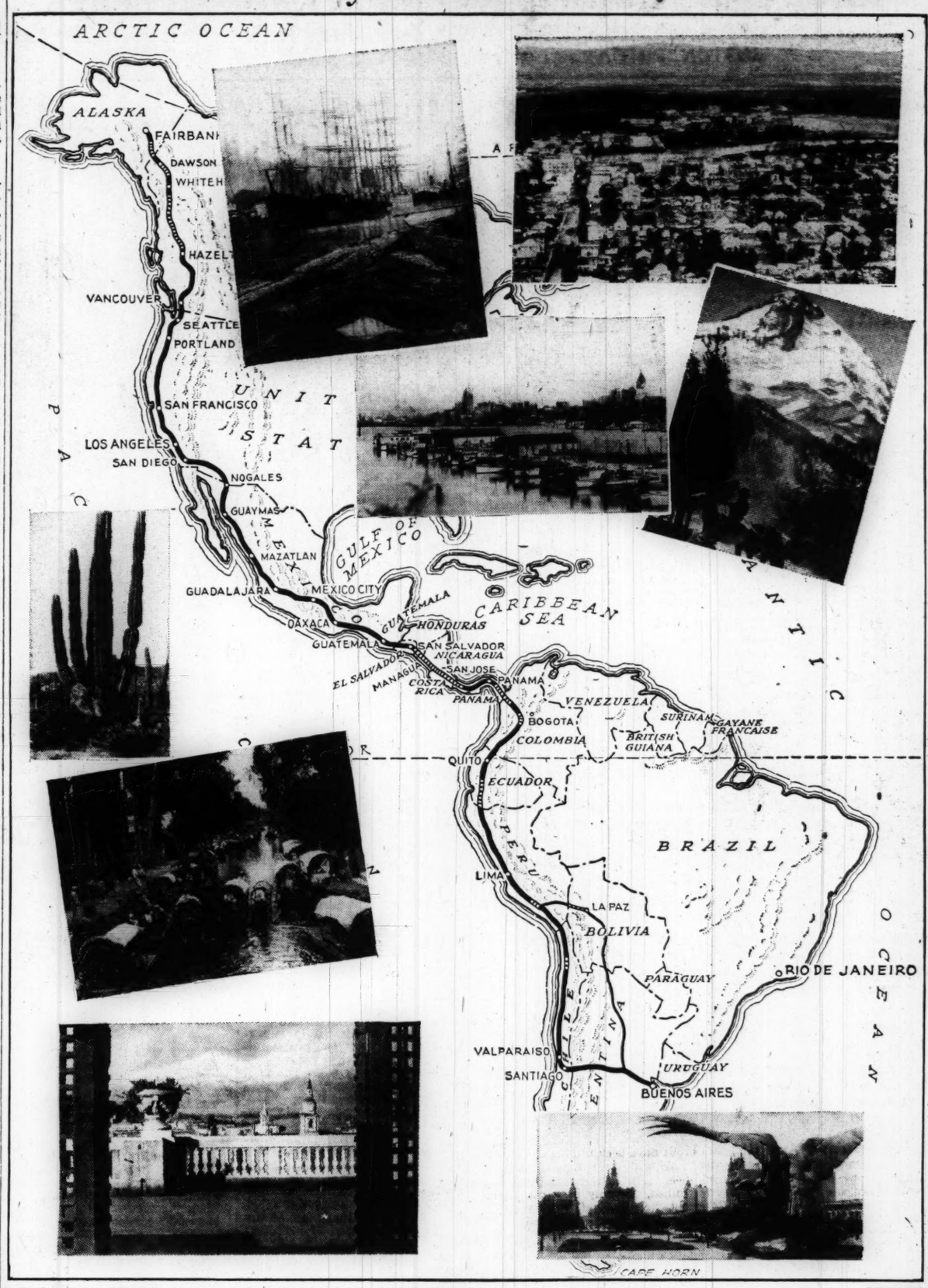
Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN
Warm, delicious

Made in a jiffy!

Ideal
HOTEL LOCATION
in
NEW YORK
AT A REASONABLE COST TO YOU
In addition to its ideal location and reasonable rates, The Shelton Hotel offers such EXTRA FACILITIES as a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, solarium, at NO EXTRA COST. Rooms with bath from $3 a day.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.
NEW YORK

From Fairbanks' Icy Mountains to Buenos Aires' Strand



DeCou from Galloway; Publishers; Courtesy the Alaska Railroad; Courtesy Union Pacific System

Map of 80 Per Cent Complete Pacific International Highway and What the Motorist May Expect to See Along Its Route

Top Group: Upper Left—Windjammers at Anchor in Puget Sound. Right—Fairbanks, Northern Terminus of the Alaska Railroad. Lower Left—Part of Vancouver's Skyline, as Seen From Stanley Park. Right—Mt. Hood, Oregon

Lower Group: Top Left—Cactus on the Plains of Central Baja, California. Center—On Viga Canal, Between Mexico City and Ochimilco. Lower Left—View of the Andes in Santiago. Lower Right—Plaza in Front of Congressional Building, Buenos Aires

Solid Lines on Highway Map Show Sections Open for Travel. Broken Lines Impassable Sections

French Envoy Gives Warning Democracies Must Co-operate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Roads to closer co-operation among the chief Democratic nations should be paved immediately with a firm understanding on the subject of arms, finance and economics between the United States, France and Great Britain together with smaller democracies, according to Ambassador Georges Bonnet of France.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Foreign Policy Association at the Hotel Astor here last night, M. Bonnet pleaded for action while there was still time to prevent a break of peace and loss of liberties.

"Democracies will survive in the world if they know how to evolve, govern and agree with each other," he said. "Such a task is not beyond their means or their will. Democracies must act in order to get results that will strengthen them. Those results are of primary importance in the economic, financial and monetary fields.

"I would like to see a firm understanding established between the powers mostly interested; I mean: Great Britain, the United States, France, Belgium and other countries which have remained faithful to a liberal system in economic and monetary matters. I should wish also to see in the rather near future the opening of conversations with autarchic countries, in order to help them to come out from their isolation, if they are willing to do so.

"In other words, I wish that on these decisive matters of monetary stabilization, lowering of trade barriers and economic disarmament, the powers mostly concerned might be able shortly to agree on a common policy. It is only after such a preparatory work and agreement on general principles that a world conference could usefully take place."

An aroused public opinion would be essential to the successful outcome of such a common international policy, M. Bonnet declared, emphasizing that the governments concerned should also have to overcome "the opposition of powerfully organized private interests."

"Today, more than ever, I emphatically think that the more time is allowed to elapse, the more the evil will grow," he continued. "It is the duty of the democratic nations to watch and to act and it would be a mistake for men attached to the ideas of liberty to believe that they can escape decisions and responsibilities while nonchalantly waiting for events which would entail an action by the masses themselves without orderly leadership.

"How could French and American democracies, so many times united in the past, fail to understand the great duty imposed upon them, that of saving both peace and liberty?"

M. Bonnet, who arrived in the United States two months ago as the representative of his country, spoke in English, but admitted to interviewers that he had learned the language only during the past six months. Since arriving in America, he had spoken in French in only one public address, he said.

It was the French Ambassador's belief that while democracies must have free institutions, their governments must at times show authority. Upon such occasions when action is needed, all citizens must bow to their government, he said.

"Democracies will survive in the world if they know how to evolve, govern and agree with each other," he declared. "Such a task is not beyond their means or their will. In order to reach agreements it will evidently be necessary to hurt powerful interests and to stir somewhat dormant public opinions. Courage will be needed.

"It would be a mistake for men attached to the ideas of liberty to believe that they can evade decisions and responsibilities while nonchalantly waiting for events which compel the people to understand and act. The longer they wait the more courage will be needed for their decision."

Democratic governments as they exist today can solve their problems and the world crisis without sacrificing the slightest element of their independence, M. Bonnet declared. But to reach such a goal, the governments would have to change their methods and "adapt them to the difficulties inherent in the problems of today," he added.

"Democracies shoud evolve and should not remain attached to obsolete ideas and conceptions," he continued. "The industrial development of the nineteenth century, with its formidable machinery and immense laboring population, has created new and serious social problems. The leading classes would be well advised not to try to avoid those problems and close their eyes to the reality of facts."

M. Bonnet emphasized that when democracies had to deal with problems of great importance—armaments, economics and finance—they could not act alone.

"I wish those governments were absolutely convinced of the necessity of agreeing and working together, namely, in the economic and financial fields," he said. "Treaties of commerce and monetary agreements are not like the alliances of olden days. They are directed against no one. They are made in the hope that other nations will adhere to them. The political freedom of the governments which sign these agreements remains untouched.

"There is not a man of good faith who does not know that the armament race will lead the world perhaps to war, certainly to ruin, perhaps at the same time to ruin and war.

"Yet when the question of reducing armaments comes up, one hears such objections as this, 'You are going to increase the number of unemployed in every country and you are going to lower in considerable proportions the price of raw materials.' Are we then condemned eternally to choose between crises or wars? No. We can and must find, for the workmen, employment in other industries than those preparing devastation, ruin and death."

Schmidt Plans Trip To London and Paris

VENICE, April 23 (AP)—The belief that Austria is being driven to strengthen its connections with France and London is growing apace. This is accentuated by the announcement that Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austria's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is going to London and Paris immediately after the end of the Austro-Italian parley.

Austrian statesmen say that Chancellor Schuschnigg feels that the continuance of Austrian independence depends as much upon economic as political factors, and he wants to line up England and France with his efforts.

Fear that the close relations between Italy and Germany mean that Premier Mussolini is ready to abandon Austria to German ambitions was said to have driven Dr. Schuschnigg to strengthen his connections in France and England.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Successors to Lester E. Smith
1770 MASS. AVE., LEXINGTON, MASS.
Lex. 0326
Deliveries Made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham

Strictly Fresh Caught Spring Mackerel	lb. 17c
Our Famous Club Style, Boned, Rib Roast of Beef (Partially boned—all excess waste removed—incomparable for flavor)	lb. 39c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast	lb. 59c
Ex Fancy Milk Fed Fowl	lb. 35c
Haddock Fillets (All meat—no bones)	lb. 19c
Fresh Eastern Shoals Halibut	lb. 33c
Ex Selected Cal. Asparagus (Large, full weight bunches)	bch. 33c
Beardsley's Fish Cakes	2 for 25c
10 oz. Tin	
Collin's Old Fashioned Hulled Corn 30 oz. Tin, approx. 1 qt.	20c
Honey Fig Bars	2 lbs. 25c

MILTON, MASS.
Coal
New England Coke
Furnace and Range Oils
GODFREY COAL CO.
64 Adams Street
Tel. BLUhills 0502

Snowy White—Really Clean
—and carefully handled
We save your time, money and clothes.
14 lbs. $1.00

EVERYTHING WASHED FLATWORK IRONED
"Ask Mr. Allen"
Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

Re-Upholstering
FURNITURE REPAIRING
We have been saving money for our customers for 25 years by rebuilding worn furniture.
Why buy new furniture when you can have your old made like new at moderate prices

Mattresses
Cushions
Caning
WARREN H. BRAYTON
779 South St., Roslindale, Mass.
Parkway 1760-W

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
You will find the Dedham Custom Laundry Trucks at your service.
Allston, Brookline, Brighton, Back Bay, Dover, Dedham, Belmont, Jamaica Plain, Waban, Milton, Dorchester, Mattapan, Newton, Quincy, Needham, Watertown, Wellesley, Walpole, Medfield, Canton, Norwood, Roxbury, West Roxbury, Hyde Park, Roslindale, Readville.
Circulars on Request
Prompt and Efficient Service
Telephone DEDham 0100

MILL No. 2
ECONOMY CLOTH SHOP
Bussey St., E. Ded.
Phone Dedham 0550
SHOP EARLY FOR FIRST CHOICE
of our new and varied Summer merchandise — Printed Crashes, Broadcloths, Dotted Swiss, and a select line of Plain and Printed Crepes.
EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY
Route 135 near E. Dedham Sq. or Dedham car at Forest Hills to Grove St. Busses pass mill.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
AUTOMATIC NEW ENGLAND COKE HEAT REGULATOR
38-40 Park St.
Somerville, Mass.
Som. 0319

COME TO Your WEST THIS SUMMER!
Air-Conditioned Trains to these HIGH SPOTS—
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK Oldest and largest of your western national parks. Enjoy its mystifying wonders—spouting geysers; bubbling "paint pots"; sparkling, prismatic pools. Add canyons, lakes, mountains, a falls nearly twice the height of Niagara and America's greatest wild animal sanctuary. Round trip in Pullmans, Chicago to West Yellowstone gateway (berth extra), 21-day limit. Tickets on sale June 1 . . . . . $46.95
ZION-BRYCE-GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARKS The great 3-for-1 vacation bargain. Zion, with its towering, red-stained rock temples; Bryce, with its weird formations; Grand Canyon, 13 miles wide and a mile deep, alive with shifting colors. You see them all on one glorious tour. Round trip in Pullmans, Chicago to Lund, Utah (berth extra), 21-day limit. Tickets on sale May 15 . . . . $48.25
COLORADO ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK—Nearest western playground. What a vacation spot!—mountains, lakes, streams, fascinating trails, great forests, with Colorado's sunshine and invigorating air. Round trip in Pullmans, Chicago to Denver or Colorado Springs (berth extra), 21-day limit. Tickets on sale June 1 . . . $34.20. Round trip from Chicago in Pullmans (berth extra), Oct. 31 limit. Tickets on sale June 1 . . . . $41.00. Round trip from Chicago in coaches, 21-day limit. Go July 10th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 24th, 25th, 31st and August 1st, 7th, 8th $27.50
CALIFORNIA Mountains, seashore, interesting cities, old Missions, great bridges, beckon. Go one way—return another. $57.35 round trip in coaches from Chicago . . . Six month limit. $68.80 from Chicago in Tourist Sleepers (berth extra) . . . Six month limit. $86.00 from Chicago, Standard Sleepers (berth extra). Oct. 31 limit. Tickets on sale May 15.
BOULDER DAM AND LAKE MEAD An engineering feat so vast it can scarcely be comprehended. Man-made Lake Mead is over 100 miles long. All-expense side trips, including lake cruise, only $4.65, on route to or from California. $72.75 round trip in Pullmans, Chicago to Boulder City (berth extra). Oct. 31 limit. Tickets on sale May 15.
PACIFIC NORTHWEST Empire of rugged, magnificent splendor. Go one way—return another. $57.35 round trip in coaches from Chicago . . . Six month limit. $68.80 from Chicago in Tourist Sleepers (berth extra) . . . Six month limit. $86.00 from Chicago, Standard Sleepers (berth extra). Oct. 31 limit. Tickets on sale May 15.
WESTERN DUDE RANCHES The West of the old range country in settings that only the Rockies and Tetons provide—where you can climb into the saddle and follow trails that lead to quiet, restful spots. Here outdoor sports offer new thrills and loafing has become a fine art. North Western-Union Pacific low fares and fast, air-conditioned trains are pleasant forerunners to your Dude Ranch Vacation.
UNION PACIFIC Dept. 179A, 207 Old South Bldg. 6 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. or Dept. 179A, 212 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. C. & N. W. RY. 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
Please send information above.
I expect to leave about
Name
Address
City State
☐ Also tell me about escorted all-expense tours.
NORTH WESTERN · UNION PACIFIC

Louisiana Policy Of No Tax on New Plants Succeeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 23—Tangible evidence of the rapid industrialization of the South is seen in the signing of contracts with Gov. Richard W. Leche by 10 corporations to build 15 plants in Louisiana costing $10,500,000, since the amendment to the State Constitution last November, which authorized exemption from taxation for new industries or expansions of established ones, for a period of 10 years.

Louisiana made this "bargain" inducement to compete with other states which also are bent on developing industry to balance agriculture, and are using this method to attract industries.

As in most other southern states agriculture has heretofore been the chief wealth-producer in Louisiana. In recent years, economists in the South have recognized the need to provide not only a fill-in of the gaps in such seasonal occupations as tobacco and cotton production, but a means of balancing the whole social and economic structure with more industry.

Linking Alaska to Argentina By Auto Highway Is in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Motorists daydreaming of an all-year International Pacific Highway from Alaska to Argentina expect major fruition from a plan to forge a 1000-mile link in four Mexican states between Guadalajara and Nogales, Ariz., thus opening the road to Mexico City from California to match the recent completion of Mexico's gateway to the northeast through Laredo, Texas.

Just as white sails once were wands of civilization wherever pioneering barks touched strange shores, rubber tires are ready to roll permanent tread-marks of progress for Mexico's beautiful interior.

Already the Central Government has constructed a highway from Guadalajara to Mexico City. To surmount the obstacles of the barrancas and other wilderness hazards is the chief problem, solution of which it is hoped will pave the way for one continuous road 2217 miles from here to the capital of the neighbor republic.

Two major motor-caravan expeditions by the Automobile Club of Southern California have mapped the entire I. P. H. segment through the length of Mexico. These complementary transversals in 1930 and 1931 were the first occasions that any automobiles have crossed the nation. Since that time isolated instances of pioneering motorists have been reported to show that the journey from Mexico City to Los Angeles is possible in favorable weather, and the automobile club charting showed only 80-odd miles in the barranca area insurpassable to amateur voyagers.

It was back in 1919 that the local auto club first conceived of the 13,000-mile bond between Fairbanks in Alaska and Buenos Aires in Argentina. A preliminary conference was held at that time with Mexican officials. It was not until 1929 that the club formulated its plans for a mapping tour, which materialized in the following two years. It is estimated that more than $100,000 has been spent by the organization in fostering the project.

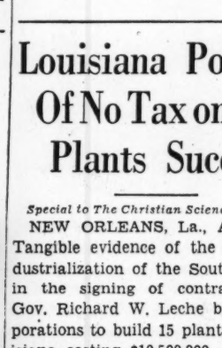
According to the auto club of southern California, the United States is committed to do its full part toward completion of the 13,000-mile project, through a $1,000,000 appropriation already authorized by Congress to aid Latin-American countries in the purchase of construction machinery and equipment and through an additional $75,000 already provided to carry on surveys by American Bureau of Public Roads engineers.

So far along to actuality is the two-continent route that club engineers pronounce 83 per cent, or almost 11,000 miles, are passable for pioneering motor vehicles in favorable seasons, and they estimate half this distance is graded or paved.

To make the longest road in the world, at least 14 nations would be placed under the wheels of motorists, who can begin their vacation on the Arctic Circle, cross Canada, take the scenic Pacific slope route through the United States to San Diego, then inland to Arizona's Nogales, south to Guaymas on the Gulf of California, to Mazatlan at the mouth of the gulf, inland to Guadalajara and Mexico City, skirt the Pacific shores once again after leaving Oaxaca, and leave Mexico for Guatemala.

Then into the republic of El Salvador with a stop at San Salvador; next into Nicaragua by way of Managua, through San Jose into the republic of Costa Rica, and thence to Panama City.

Once in South America, the route leads through Colombia's Bogota, and then follows the Andes Mountains down through Quito, Lima and Valparaiso, to Santiago, where the mountains are crossed to Buenos Aires, the southern terminus.


LABRADOR calling!
LAND of mystery—rugged fjords—Northern Lights—icebergs—Eskimo and Indian life. Visit also magnificent Newfoundland, romantic Gaspe, historic Gulf lands.
Yacht-like cruise liners—merry shipboard life—cool, sunny weather—famous French cuisine and service. A de luxe holiday cruise you'll never forget!
11-12½ Days—$135 up
from Montreal
Ask also about Clarke "Vagabond Cruises". See your Travel Agent or write
CLARKE STEAMSHIP CO. Ltd.
Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal
CLARKE Steamship Co. Limited
The Palatial "NORTH STAR"
The Luxurious "NEW NORTHLAND"
37-2

Women of G. O. P. Urged to Repel Political Foray

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—Summoning Republican women to renewed effort against assaults on American democracy, Mrs. Henry R. Caraway began her third term as president of the Women's National Republican Club today with a definition of the club membership as "political Red Cross workers, who must restore the order of sound and workable systems."

Reporting to the annual meeting of the club here yesterday, Mrs. Caraway said it was the function of the organization to make the public "understand the struggle between the defenders of liberty and democracy and the parliamentary form of government and those who are determined to destroy those principles," declaring that this contest was "becoming more violent daily," and was "further disturbed by the delirium of class hatred and the cajoleries of the demagogue."

"In times of violent and devastating catastrophes," she continued, "there always are those who, with self-sacrifice and discipline, try to mitigate these calamities. That is, as I see it, the obligation which rests upon the members of organizations such as the Women's National Republican Club. Our energy must not be allowed to flag. Our plans for the future must be both practical and comprehensive. Every existing channel of influence must be expanded and others created.

"Through the ever-increasing momentum of our work, the chairmen and members of our committees will find a new opportunity and should appreciate this obligation for service, although it means self-sacrificing devotion to duty."

Other officers elected to the board of governors were Mrs. William Henry Hays, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William Dewitt Mitchell, Mrs. George A. Wyeth, and Mrs. James E. Hollingsworth, vice-presidents; Mrs. Charlotte Farrar, recording secretary; Mrs. Russell B. Livermore, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, treasurer.

School Records Improved

Although there are on the average 4,000,000 children absent from school every day, school attendance records are improving.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

April Rainfall Brightens Farm Hopes in Middle West

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—April's showers have cheered farmers tilling the vast stretch of prairie land seared by last summer's drought.

A survey of the midwestern agricultural area yesterday showed rains had provided much needed moisture although they delayed planting in many districts.

The experts pointed to the weather ahead as the all-important factor.

M. R. Hovde, federal meteorologist, commented at Minneapolis:

"Good rainfall through the summer is necessary to insure the crop."

Minnesota Rainfall

Minnesota's precipitation from Dec. 1 to April 1 measured about 4.70 inches, compared to a normal of 3.50. The top soil in that State was generally in good condition, with that in the fertile Red River Valley described as the best in three years.

A similar report came from Meteorologist O. W. Roberts in North Dakota, where precipitation has afforded ample top soil moisture to germinate a crop in most sections.

Warmer weather and showers resulted in improvement of the Illinois outlook.

Meteorologist T. A. Blair reported vegetation was still below average in Nebraska, although winter wheat, alfalfa, clover and pastures made excellent progress in southeastern and northeastern sectors. The rest of the state needed rain badly.

Recent showers were welcomed in Western Iowa, but further precipitation was hoped for there. The rainfall in that state was 1.37 inches above normal during the four months ended April 1.

Cold and wet conditions hampered corn planting in Missouri, but the crop report cited rapid progress of vegetation and increased field work last year. Wheat, it added, made excellent progress.

Chilly weather prevented Kansas farmers from seeding all the planned oats acreage so they planted corn instead.

Wisconsin's senior crop statistician, Walter Ebling, said hay and pasturage prospects in that dairy state were not good because of the 1936 aridity, and the winter's ice blanket. Farmers, he predicted, would increase grain and corn acreage. The moisture there was about normal.

E. W. Snow, Chicago crop authority, opined the size of the spring wheat crop depended upon "the day-to-day rainfall for the next three and one-half months."

Normal Year Forecast For Southwest Crops

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 23 (AP)—The heaviest rainfall in 11 months soaked into thirsty southwestern soil last night, giving thousands of drought-harassed farmers hope of harvesting the biggest crops since 1931. The rain, varying up to four inches, was heaviest in Oklahoma but reports of adequate moisture in many other sections aroused agricultural experts to forecast a "normal crop year."

Colorado farmers went ahead with spring planting in an optimistic mood. Crop conditions in the southeast section were reported the best in several years.

Kansas wheat was making good progress in all except the eastern section. Oat sowing was about finished and authorities said the crop was making "satisfactory progress." Apricots, peaches, plums and apples were blooming.

C. C. Randall, assistant director of the University of Arkansas agricultural extension service, said crop prospects in Arkansas were "generally good." The United States Department of Agriculture reported a decided general improvement in the farm situation in Missouri.

Martial Law to Enforce Soil Conservation Plan Is Urged in Dust Bowl

GUYMON, Okla., April 23 (AP)—Martial law enforcement of uniform soil practices in the five-state dust bowl to stop land eroding "black blizzards" was asked of President Roosevelt today.

Thirty business men and farmers in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandles and Southern Kansas who met here last night telegraphed it is "imperative that the Federal Government declare an existing emergency and place martial law in effect throughout the dust bowl" in Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas.

"Drastic action" is necessary, the telegram said, "for the preservation of life and property. . . ."

Giles Miller, Guymon publisher, was chairman of the meeting.

"We must get the soil conservation work under one direction," Mr. Miller said today. "The Government must act. It's not a community affair, or a state affair, it's a five-state affair.

"Under martial law, all the farmers in the dust bowl would have to adopt similar measures. We figure this dust blowing can be stopped and we want the Federal Government to do it."

New York Senators Bar Gift Tax Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 23—The three-ply proposal of Assembly Republicans to raise $20,000,000 by increased gift, inheritance and stock transfer taxes was flatly rejected at a Republican conference of Senators, yesterday, when they intimated that the one-fourth cent tax on gasoline was preferable. This has been advocated by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The revolt was led by Senator Frederick Bontecou, of President Roosevelt's home district, who declared, "I have always been for the gasoline tax. . . . It certainly is preferable to the substitute taxes proposed by the Assembly leaders."

The declaration of Republican spokesmen was viewed as making certain that the deadlock which has existed for three weeks will not be broken at this time. The end of the present session is not in sight, leaders said.

Six Democrats voted against the "gas" tax but it is understood three of them have recanted and may vote for it if it is again presented in the lower house.

Gasoline Taxes in 1936 Totaled $691,420,000

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Federal highway officials said yesterday that states received $691,420,000 from taxes on more than 18,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline last year. States' receipts from this source were $619,677,000 in 1935.

The bureau of public roads reported a 10.8 per cent increase in motor fuel consumption, compared with 1935, with every state except North Dakota showing a gain. Every state imposed a gasoline tax, the levies averaging 3.85 cents.

Once Again 'Los Rancheros' Convene for Merrymaking

Karl Obert

Los Rancheros Visitadores (the Visiting Ranchers) Meet at Old San Marcos Rancho on Annual Outing

Madrid Issues New Regulations On Dodging Shells

MADRID, April 23 (AP)—Gen. José Miaja's general staff, struggling to halt the incessant attacks on Madrid's 1,000,000 inhabitants, enacted today a series of stringent regulations designed to counteract Gen. Francisco Franco's big guns.

After the 11th successive day of shellfire on the capital, which claimed 50 casualties yesterday and brought the toll for all 11 days to about 250, the defense staff sought to educate Madrilenos in the grim art of dodging shells.

The citizens were warned:

1. Keep off wide streets running east and west, like Gran Via. If it is necessary to use them, walk close to doorways ready to duck. (General Franco's gunners have been firing from the west.)

2. On streets running north and south like Castellano Boulevard, walk on the sunny side in the morning and the shady side in the afternoon.

3. Do not cross plazas diagonally but walk around them, ready to dive into doorways.

4. If caught in a park or open space, lie down

5. Streetcar motormen on routes running east or west should speed up or halt as required, on north and south streets halt instantly to allow passengers to seek safety in buildings.

On the Usera sector, southwest of the city, where General Miaja's militiamen took advantage of the Government's counter-shellfire yesterday to shove against Insurgents entrenched in the workingmen's suburb, see-saw combat developed with the Government gaining the final advantage.

At one time the Insurgents swept forward into the Government trenches, only to be driven back with grenades and to lose their own entrenchments.

Apart from a futile attempt to rebuild a pontoon bridge across the Manzanares river, to relieve 3000 of General Franco's besiegers now themselves besieged in University City, the northwestern suburb, the locked forces of infantrymen showed little activity on that front.

Reports to Madrid told of a continued pressure to cut off Teruel, the tip of General Franco's Aragon salient toward the Mediterranean coast, about 140 miles east of Madrid. On the Basque Front the Government army was said to have repulsed a fresh insurgent attack in the Eibar sector, east of Durango.

Nanking in Drive To Control Dancing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—A modern and comparatively mild form of the old-time pillory is being tried out in China's capital by the Metropolitan New Life Association in an effort to halt dancing at midnight in the only places where Nanking allows any sort of dancing—the International Club, supported officially by the National Government.

In the event that any couples are so recalcitrant as to insist on dancing after midnight, it is planned to publishe their names in the local press by way of salutary admonition.

Apparently not wholly sure of the power of the press in this matter, and perhaps fearing that the punishment of seeing one's name in print may not turn out a very severe hardship after all, the association is also endeavoring to obtain the collaboration of the police in discouraging post-midnight dancing.

Braille Textbooks Cover Wide Range of Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A batch of 20 textbooks and other works recently Brailled by the National Institute for the Blind illustrates the wide variety of subjects covered.

The works include Xenophon's "Agesilaus," Galloway's "Philosophy of Religion," Bossuet's "Oraison Funèbre," Simpson's "Study of Donne's Prose," Hazlitt's "Essays," Williams's "England Under the Early Tudors," and a "World Geography."

Fiesta of Spanish California Lives Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Because the early Californians knew how to mix business with pleasure, a traditional feeling for play persists in this sunny state, unabashed, even in the midst of the machine age.

That is why every August at the full of the moon, Santa Barbara dons sombrero and mantilla and dances through 72 hours of Old Spanish Days Fiesta; and why every Maytime while the poppies and lupines are still blooming and the mocking birds sing all night, Los Rancheros Visitadores (who in every day life may be only stock brokers or bankers) set forth in their Stetsons, in stage coaches or on ponies for their annual trek over the mountains.

For weeks past, chaps and blanket rolls have been coming out of mothballs and store rooms, boots have been oiled, silver mounted bridles shined, not only in Santa Barbara, but the length of California and in many parts of the United States: May 7, 8 and 9 are the days the Rancheros have been living for since a year ago this time.

A long period back, before the coming of the Yankees, when Santa Barbara County extended from Los Angeles on the south to Monterey on the north, cattle owners used to ride from rancho to rancho in the spring of the year to oversee the branding.

Herds Became Mixed

Roaming the fenceless ranges, the cattle of the different outfits became mixed; nor were there ever enough vaqueros to round up the herd belonging to an establishment of the size of these Spanish land grants. The spring roundup was a cooperative effort of all the rancheros and their vaqueros; and as they visited light hearted from rancho to rancho, the fiesta and barbecue were intermingled with the more serious side of California's first industry.

It was a nostalgic glance into this happy era that brought about the modern Rancheros Visitadores.

One spring day in 1929 Edward Borein, widely known as an etcher of the Old Western scenes which he knew when a cowboy, met Elmer Awl, manager of John J. Mitchell's estate in Montecito.

"I have a chuck wagon," he said. "What do you say; let's go out for a few days with three or four of the boys?"

This suggestion, though it met cordial reception, did not bear fruit immediately. Mr. Awl couldn't get away. But by the time the crickets were chirping their autumn songs, Mr. Mitchell, son of Chicago financier and husband of the former Lolita Armour, had followed in the footsteps of many wealthy young men and bought a piece of California ranch land. To his 6388 acres of beautiful rolling country between the Santa Ynez river and Santa Ynez mountains (a part of the old Spanish grant Loma de la Purificacion) he gave the name "Rancho Juan y Lolita." Then he commissioned Mr. Awl to search the state for old stage coaches and rigs.

Spring came again, and one day 65 "of the boys" met at Juan y Lolita, hitched up the ancient coaches and rigs, or saddled ranch ponies, and jostled or cantered over to Mattei's Tavern at Los Olivos in the center of the old cow country—famous on the Pacific coast for over 50 years for its hospitality. As they were returning, T. Wilson Dibblee, a member of the historic de la Guerra family and owner of Rancho San Julian, gave them a name—"Los Rancheros Visitadores"—The Visiting Ranchers.

However, this was not the first real trek. It began May 9 of the same year when 90 Rancheros took possession of Dwight Murphy's beautiful Los Prietos Rancho, slept under the stars and in the fresh, sparkling morning rode down the Santa Ynez River to lunch at the Rancho San Marcos.

The first invitation had read that there would be at least three stage coaches, a covered wagon to haul the bedding and a chuck wagon. All other transportation was to be furnished by the Rancheros. No automobiles were to be allowed, and only western costumes of 50 years ago were to be worn.

The 90 bedded down the second night at Juan y Lolita, where next day a comic rodeo was staged—in an alfalfa field. They slept under the stars again at Mitchell's then went on to the Perkins ranch, Alisal.

The trek ended that year with a barbecue at Nojoqui Falls, not counting, of course, the buffet supper at the Montecito Country Club, when motion pictures taken on the trek were shown and the wives of the Visitadores were present. It was on the third day of that first pilgrimage that "Los Rancheros Visitadores" were formally organized. Mr. Mitchell was made charter president, Mr. Murphy vice-president and Mr. Awl secretary.

How little they realized the popularity their idea was to enjoy is evident from the minutes, one passage of which reads: "It was moved and seconded that all out-of-town visitors be made vice-presidents."

By the time the fifth trek was made in 1934, with 200 riders, it was not just wealthy and not-so-wealthy ranchers of Santa Barbara County, or horse-loving bankers, lawyers, bakers, automobile salesmen of Santa Barbara town who composed the Visitadores.

Even From New York

Captains of finance had left their skyscraper offices in New York and nown across the country rather than to miss being a visiting rancher for three never-to-be-forgotten days. Motion picture directors had rushed north from sophisticated Hollywood to roll up in a blanket on mother earth's bosom, movie actors were substituting sunburn for grease paint and taking a prominent part with honest-to-goodness cowboys in the entertainment round the oak wood campfires.

There must be hundreds of "vice-presidents" today, who wherever they are pause sometimes in the complexity of twentieth century living to visualize again those moonlit mountain nights around a campfire, the dreamless sleeping in the open, the radiant, dewy mornings with no sound but the singing of birds and the creaking of saddle leather, the tapestried mountain passes, the smiling, sunny valley, the rodeos, yarns and practical jokes of those good companions—Los Rancheros Visitadores.

The treks have become fairly de luxe—showers at the ranches, cots to sleep on, sometimes even a radio in a stage coach and often contracted performances from Hollywood for the evening entertainments—yet their real rhythm is still the primeval one of horseback and wagon wheels.

Italian Society Honors New York City Publisher

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—The Florentine Festival Society of Buffalo last night gave its 1937 achievement award to Commendatore Generoso Pope, New York City publisher.

The award is given each year to the person of Italian extraction adjudged to have done most during the year for the Italian people. Mr. Pope, former immigrant boy, publishes three Italian-American newspapers. During the depression he headed a committee which raised nearly $1,000,000 for the destitute of his nationality. Each year, the society was told, he sends 2000 New York City children to the mountains.

Vienna Spring Fair Proved Austria's Industrial Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Satisfactory results of the recent Spring Fair here as regards the number of exhibitors, visitors, and business transacted, are seen here as best indications so far of Austria's emergence from economic depression.

National work relief schemes, new trade pacts, the July accord with Germany and improved foreign tourist traffic are held responsible for this favorable trend. Export activities have been but little handicapped by the devaluation of currencies in some European countries.

Purchasers from Germany, France, Great Britain, The Netherlands, and Sweden came to the fair in added numbers, while there were fewer from Greece and Spain. Vienna fashion articles were much demanded by the Succession States, western countries, Italy and overseas; considerable orders for kitchen and household utensils were placed by France, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and the South African Union.

Mining and Oil Exhibits

Heating and lighting apparatus and leather fancy goods found ready markets throughout the world, while industrial art works were favored by England, North and South America and France. Bicycles went to the Netherlands, Hungary and Switzerland, agricultural machinery to the Balkans and to the Netherlands.

New features were the mining exhibition, demonstrating Austria's rising oil production, the Front Militia Pavilion, intended to stimulate patriotism, the silk growing exhibition and the Paper Household Show.

It was the latter which aroused the greatest interest, not only because Austria's wealth of timber makes paper its staple product, but because few persons had realized what a large variety of things could be made from this material. There were paper-made plates, cups, dishes and goblets; there were baskets, tablecloths, napkins, tapestries, carpets, hangings, all made of inexpensive paper, apt to cut down laundry and cleaners' bills.

Many Uses of Paper

A nursery was equipped with paper towels, handkerchiefs, paper flowers and vases, milk bottles, cans and toys.

Paper was also put to agricultural use: certain crops, it was shown, could be doubled and trebled by covering the ground between the individual plants with specially prepared sheets of paper, so as to check the growth of all weeds, and to keep the soil warm and humid.

Vegetables were clothed with weather caps of waxed, transparent paper, protecting them from belated spells of frost. These caps enabled a farmer to reap and market his early vegetables three weeks before those of his capless competitor and fetch four times as much for these out of season products.

There were also frost-proof hoods for beehives and paper belts for fruit trees to catch caterpillars.

Display of Inventions

Some interesting objects were exhibited at the inventors' section, which offered, for the first time, free display to the jobless inventors.

The section included a theft-proof safety lock for automobiles, which raised a lusty roar, when meddled with; a bicycle, convertible into a luggage tricycle; a flat iron fitted to serve also as a boiler and vapor radiator for beauty salons.

Other devices were a fly wheel fitted to a bicycle, which facilitated riding by converting the shocks caused by uneven ground into motive power; hats made of knitted wood, permeable for light and air, and weighing only one and three quarter ounces, and safety stirrups for novice horsemen, which slip from the rider's boots automatically, should he take a toss.

Late Snowfall Gives Hope For Saskatchewan's Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Late snowfall across wide stretches of southern Saskatchewan have brought fresh hope that sub-soil moisture in the prairie drought belt will be sufficient to launch the 1937 grain crop.

At the end of March, precipitation for the past six months had been 30 per cent lower than normal in southern Saskatchewan, the lowest since 1926, but the late snow fall brought the precipitation record closer to normal.

Freighter Cruise 17 days $130.00
many others—write for our new folder
VAGABOND JOURNEYS
ROGERS Travel Agency
341 MADISON AVE., N.Y. VANDERBILT 3-1585 ELBERTH

Pudding Stone Inn
And what about the summer? Are you thinking? May be the Pudding Stone should take form. Convenient? Yes, a full hour distant. Come and you will stand on the most attractive 12 acres in the Morris Hills. Booklet. $4, $5, $6 daily including meals. Phone 0391, Boonton, N. J.

GLOY
"The World's Best"
LIQUID
PASTE
Ideal for
HOME
OFFICE, CHURCH
7 Reasons for Gloy
1. Tested 50 years; 2. Economical; 3. Efficient; 4. Odorless; 5. Lasting; 6. No waste; 7. Long brush.
Sizes 5 and 10 oz., quarts and gallons at Your Stationer or Write
ROOVERS
3611A 14th Ave., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

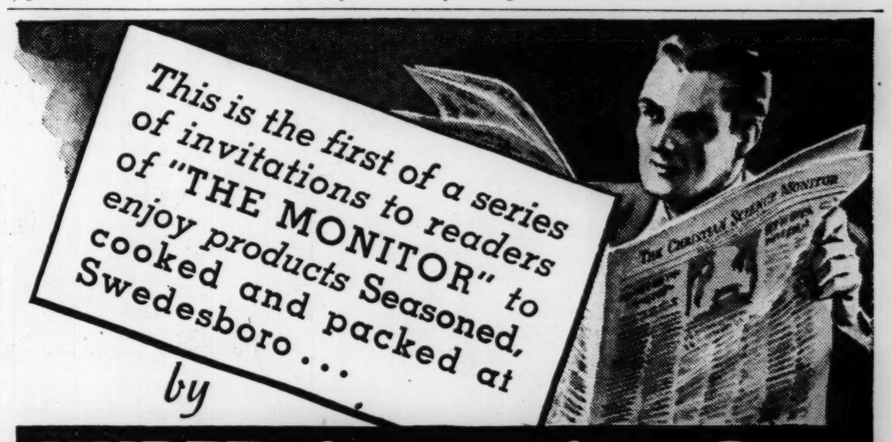
YOU WILL *PREFER* THIS HOTEL IN NEW YORK!
IT'S MODERN AND MODERATE..
in the Grand Central District adjacent to Radio City, the leading theatres and better shops. All 800 rooms feature outside exposure, bath, shower, and radio. Single $3, double $4, twin-bedded, $4.50.
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. at 49th St., N.Y.C.

UPTOWN OFFICE MOVING
The New Uptown Office of the Dry Dock will open
MAY 3
59th Street and Lexington Avenue
OPPOSITE BLOOMINGDALE'S
DRY DOCK
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Downtown Office: 341 Bowery at 3rd Street
NEW YORK

FACING CENTRAL PARK
The Plaza
NEW YORK
Preferred by those who are satisfied with nothing but the best.
HENRY A. ROST, President and Managing Director

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL of SECRETARIES
Three Months' Course
Devoted to training men and women of exceptional personality and intelligence for *Private Secretarial Work*
Limited in its enrollment. Distinctive in its opportunities
342 MADISON AVE. Van. 3-4039

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.
Quick icings and fillings — Domino Cane Sugar Confectioners XXXX
Fruits cereals iced drinks — Domino Cane Sugar Superfine Powdered


This is the first of a series of invitations to readers of "THE MONITOR" to enjoy products Seasoned, cooked and packed at Swedesboro . . . by
HURFF.. The Jersey Tomato People
There are certain localities throughout the United States that stand head and shoulders above all others in the quality of nature's products. Gloucester is noted for fish! Vermont for maple syrup! Long Island for duck! *Jersey for tomatoes!* And for more than thirty-one years Hurff has been saying little and doing lots to carry the fame of Jersey Tomatoes to every state in the Union.
Each summer seed tomatoes are examined and approved by inspectors of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture. The seeds from these tomatoes are removed, cleaned, certified and sealed in bags under the direct supervision of these state officials. Hurff sells these seeds to the growers and buys back the tomatoes they produce—thus assuring maximum flavor and vitamin content so necessary to HURFF quality.
Try HURFF Country Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce—and what Tomato Sauce! If you like pork and beans with tomato sauce—you're never again going to hesitate about which beans to buy. If you've never liked tomato sauce on beans before you're going to like it now. Try Hurff Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce made from Jersey Tomatoes—and see what country folks with country appetites can do when they know what city folks like.

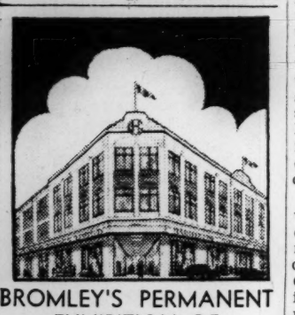
UM-UM-UM—*You just can't duplicate the Tomato Sauce of HURFF Spaghetti with Cheese* It may not be true, as the fellow said, that "clothes make the man". But—try "Hurff" and we think you'll agree that when Jersey tomatoes and rich cheese are combined the *sauce makes the spaghetti*. We could tell you a lot about how much better folks say Hurff Spaghetti is. But we'd rather have you serve it on your own table—and *tell us!*
Ask for HURFF

Tomato Juice	Squash
Tomato Juice Cocktail	Spaghetti
Tomato Catsup	Asparagus
Tomato Soup	Vegetable Soup
Tomato Puree	Bean Soup
Tomato Aspic	Pea Soup
Pork & Beans	Pumpkin
	Hominy

EDGAR F. HURFF COMPANY
Swedesboro, New Jersey

CARDIFF, WALES
Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showroom and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

CROYDON, ENGLAND
Allder's Ltd
The Store that is always Interesting
Is Also Always the House for Women's Wear and Home Furnishing
Agents for
LOTUS & DELTA
North End and George Street
CROYDON, ENGLAND



BROMLEY'S PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF HOME FURNISHINGS
30,000 Square Feet of Floor Space . . .
45 Specimen Rooms . . .
350 Feet of Arcade Windows
HARRISON GIBSON LTD.
Telephone RAV. 4611
High Street, Bromley
Also Harrison Gibson's Furniture Mart, Ringers Road, opp. side entrance to Main Store
You are invited also to visit the Main Store in the
HIGH ROAD, ILFORD, ESSEX
Telephone ILford 2286

High Price of Anti-Unionism Stressed by Senate Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—Harlan County is just another proving ground for the contention of the La Follette Civil Liberties committee of the Senate that society pays a high price for anti-union activities. That is the thesis that runs through all the Senate sub-committee's hearings.

In its earlier hearings the La Follette group revealed the widespread use of espionage and company spies in the largest of the mass production industries, including General Motors, Chrysler and the like. These companies and other mass production companies like them were shown specifically to be the biggest employers of agents of Pinkertons, Federal Laboratories and other industrial espionage groups. Its revelations were said to be an important factor in bringing collective bargaining to the motor industry even prior to the Supreme Court 5-4 Wagner Labor Act decision.

Vigorous Repression

Now the committee has turned from the high-paid mass production industries of the big cities to the frontier towns of Harlan County. These areas are just as anti-union as the motor industry and the steel industry, before the latter saw the light. The difference is that anti-unionism still dominates Harlan, and that the repression there is open and vigorous, enforced by company-paid deputy sheriffs in company-owned towns.

Thus the La Follette committee, which is attempting to paint a specific picture and draw a specific moral, is consistent in what it is doing. Witnesses told how the Harlan County Coal Operators Association in the Cumberland mountains made regular contributions to the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, but also employed a terrorist-police official named Ben Unthank, charged with all sorts of high-handedness and intimidation, who has given color to the charges by taking to hiding.

Just as organized labor took advantage of the barrage of La Follette revelations on espionage to make a successful frontal assault on the automobile and steel industries; so now the United Mine Workers are using the latest evidence of the committee as a weapon for invading Harlan County. The evidence has made it uncomfortable already for Gov. A. B. ("Happy") Chandler who was elected on a pro-labor ticket, but is accused of doing nothing to aid unionists against the intimidation shown to have been practiced against them in Harlan. William Turnblazer, of the mine workers, has sent agents to the territory, but the presence of company-owned and dominated towns makes the work difficult, whatever the Wagner Act may say about it.

Ultimately the National Labor Relations Board probably will have to decide what constitutes economic intimidation in the case of a miner living in a house from which he can be summarily ejected by his employer-landlord.

Hightlights of Testimony

Highlights of testimony before the committee recessed over the week end follow:

1. Evidence was presented that High Sheriff Theodore R. Middleton of Harlan County received a regular "kick-back" monthly from the salary of subordinates. Henry M. Lewis, his chief deputy, testified the county paid him $200 monthly, but that he regularly paid Mr. Middleton $90, as soon as he cashed the check. Mr. Middleton himself has testified that on an investment in a chain of company - operated stores, accepting miners' scrip, he made 170 per cent annual profit.

2. Testimony was given by Negro vice-president of a local miners' union and his wife, that Mr. Unthank participated in kidnaping him at midnight Sept. 25, 1935 following a strike, carried him out of the county, and threatened his life.

3. A. R. Matthews, superintendent of the Clover Splint Coal Mine where the unionist was kidnaped, told the committee the union collapsed following the kidnaping and subsequent activities of deputy sheriffs led by Sheriff Middleton. Testimony showed these armed deputies patrolled the streets following the kidnaping, refusing to let miners leave their company-owned houses. Mr. Matthews agreed there had been no violence prior to the deputies' arrival.

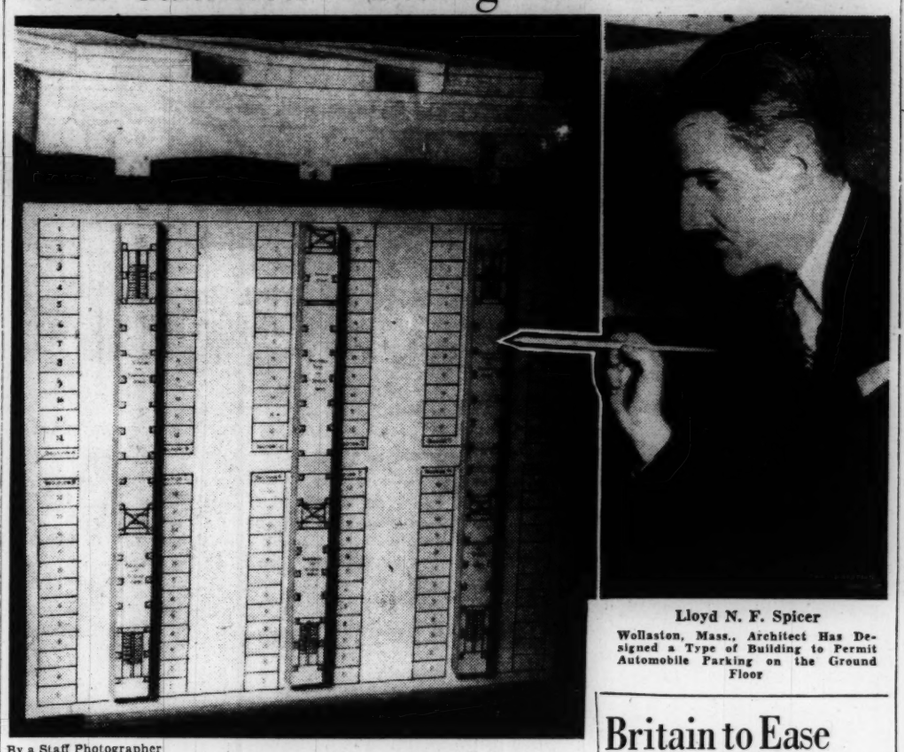
Governor Denies Charge Union Denied Protection

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 23 (AP)—Gov. A. B. Chandler today denied charges made before the Senate Civil Liberties Committee in Washington, D. C., that he had not given protection to union organizers in Harlan County. He said he would go before the committee and "tell what I know about conditions in Harlan since I have been Governor."

"I have never refused protection to the United Mine Workers of America or to anyone else who requested it when it was needed," the Governor said.

J. J. Timko, a U. M. W. A. official, told the Senate committee yesterday the Governor never had given "any real protection" to Harlan County workers.

Will Cantilever Building End Traffic Jams?



By a Staff Photographer

Model of Cantilever Type of Building

Designed to Permit Automobile Parking on Ground Floor and Thus Make the Building More Accessible to Shoppers or Employees. Steel and Concrete Ribs Supporting the Structure Will House the Front Doors, Enabling Patrons to Reach the Street. Mr. Spicer Is Pointing to One of the Ribs, as Revealed in the Floor Plan of the Parking Area, Which Also Will House the Escalators by Which Patrons Will Reach the Floors Above. Markings on the Ribs Indicate Escalators and Elevators

Lloyd N. F. Spicer

Wollaston, Mass., Architect Has Designed a Type of Building to Permit Automobile Parking on the Ground Floor

Park-in-Store Plan Offered To Solve City Traffic Problem

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, April 23—Where will downtown shoppers of the future park their automobiles?

On the first floors of retail stores and office buildings, according to Lloyd N. F. Spicer, Wollaston Mass., architect, who has designed a cantilever type of building that today interests 1939 World Fair sponsors in New York and intrigues the imagination of New England architects, who are being told by business men to "go after this parking problem."

Mr. Spicer anticipates demands of traffic-blocked business houses threatened with total bans on all downtown street parking in large cities throughout the United States, by stepping forward with a concrete plan for utilizing original sites of buildings for parking without destroying the economic value of the location as a site for industrial development.

First-Floor Parking

He would accomplish this by building each store or office structure over the parking area, utilizing the entire first floor for parking automobiles of patrons and possibly employees. Thus the building itself would start at the second floor, reached by escalators from the parking space.

Like a giant bridge, the Spicer-designed building would span the parking area by resting on steel and concrete ribs running from front to rear of the entire structure. The ribs would house the escalators and open at the front to provide access to the building from the street.

The cantilever effect of the building would be particularly noticeable at the ends where huge wings would jut out over the parking areas like great bay windows. Cantilever construction provides for balancing the building on a center pinion, the theory being that the greater the weight bearing down from above, the stronger the foundational framework.

This type of building also does away with the customary profusion of concrete supporting posts which would seriously interfere with organization in parking.

150 Cars to the Block

For a city block, say 200-feet square, provisions could be made for 150 parked cars, declared the Wollaston architect.

Far from being a fly-by-night, emergency plan for traffic-jammed cities, the Spicer building is the result of many months of research which takes into consideration the demands in many parts of the United States for buildings constructed to resist earthquakes and floods. Few floods were found by Mr. Spicer in his studies to have crept higher than the first floors of industrial and retail establishments.

In a Spicer-planned building, floods merely would wash through the parking grounds. And tests have convinced building experts, said Mr. Spicer, that the cantilever type of construction is a stronge defense against earthquakes.

Responsibility for removing parking hazards and relieving traffic jams has been left by business men in the past to the municipalities themselves which have run the gauntlet of tagging systems, arrest and fine campaigns, parking meters, one-way street systems and strict zoning without convincing the merchant that his store has been made more accessible. In protest against parking evils business has been deserting the center of cities and moving to suburban districts where better parking is available.

Britain to Ease New Profits Tax If Proved Unfair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 23—Much relief is expressed here today at the decision the Government has reached to modify its new tax on profits, thereby meeting so much of the flood of criticism that has been poured upon this measure as can be shown to be reasonable.

This decision was indicated in the House of Commons yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who also emphasized the need for terminating the disastrous arms competition which has necessitated recourse to such a measure. "Every one of us," Mr. Chamberlain said, "must hope—none more than I—that some means may be found to put an end to this armaments race, but in the meantime we are absolutely bound to go on until we have put ourselves in a position in which we can feel we have attained safety. If from time to time we have to put up the bar so that we must jump higher and higher, we must be prepared to face that necessity rather than leave ourselves defenseless in an armed world."

Chamberlain to Make Inquiries

Asking not to be pressed for any immediate answer to the numerous objections which have been raised, Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered when he continued, "If I can be allowed an interval which must now elapse before the finance bill is introduced to make such inquiries as are open to me and to find out what are possible dangers in the way of injustices or inequalities then I'd better have a certain amount of elasticity so that I may conform to what may come to my notice."

This is taken to mean that while the fundamental of the tax is to be maintained—namely, to put the burden of rearmament as far as possible upon those who are making money out of present conditions in business. On the other hand, changes are to be made wherever the new measures can be shown to discriminate unfairly against either firms or individuals.

Export Business Hit

The main complaint against the tax has been that it hits unduly hard on big exporting businesses upon whose welfare Britain's economic prosperity largely depends.

Sir Robert Horne, one of the Government's own supporters, has also declared that under it some companies would have to pay in taxation up to the unreasonable amount of 45 per cent of their post-slump increased profits, and some private firms up to 75 per cent.

Other claims are that there is need to discriminate between profits from armaments and those from ordinary business, also for relief for those concerns which have been specially hard hit in the recent world slump.

Share Decline Overdone

Meanwhile it is pointed out in responsible quarters that the heavy drop which has occurred here in share values in consequence of the announcement of the new tax has been grossly overdone.

Disproportion in particular is seen between the maximum amount expected eventually from the tax, namely, £25,000,000 sterling annually, and that of the fall that has occurred in Stock Exchange share values which have been estimated as totaling anything up to £200,000,000 this week.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

Delaware

Wilmington—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:30 a. m., WDEL, 1120kc.

New York

New York City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Carbon Autographs Sought

SEATTLE, Wash., April 23 (AP)—Lawrence Tibbett, the opera singer, discovered something odd in autograph signing here last night, when beseechers handed him pads with carbon paper between the pages, the seekers keeping the original and selling the carbons.

Double Star Eclipse Studied By Astronomers at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 21 (AP)—An eclipse seven quadrillion miles distant, 75 million times as far away as the sun, today was studied by astronomers who hoped to learn from it secrets of the structure of the gaseous atmospheres of the stars.

Harvard University astronomers said that observers throughout the world are interested in the eclipse, scheduled for today, in which a blue-white star passes behind a red giant star. The pair constitute what is known as a double star, named Zeta Aurigae (pronounced Zayta aur-eye-jee).

Each of the stars is itself a sun, bigger and heavier than our own sun, Harvard astronomers explained, but the red giant has a diameter 19 times as large as its smaller blue-white companion.

The two suns swing in a plane which brings them alternately between each other and the earth in a series of eclipses in periods of two and two thirds years. So close together are they, and so far away, that they appear to be a single star even in the most powerful telescopes. Only the periodic rise and fall in the brightness of the light reveals the story of the recurring eclipses.

What especially interests observers, Mrs. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin and Dr. William A. Calder, Harvard astronomers, said, is the fact that the eclipse makes possible almost the only study of the atmosphere of a star, except for observations of the atmosphere of our own sun made during total eclipses.

Such a study can be made, Mrs. Gaposchkin explained, because the Red Giant has one of the largest known atmospheres, almost as deep as the core of the star itself.

As the blue-white star moves toward eclipse behind its red companion, its light begins to pass through the turbulent, hot gases that form the red star's enormous atmosphere.

The quality of the light from the blue-white star then begins to change, due to the filtering effects of these gases, Dr. Calder and Mrs. Gaposchkin explained. Such an effect was first noted a few days ago by Prof. D. B. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan.

As the blue-white star moves farther behind the atmosphere of the red star the changes in its light become more pronounced—just as the light of our own sun is changed by passing through the dense atmosphere close to the earth, at sunset.

Hepburn's Strike Settlement

TORONTO, Ont., April 23 (AP)—The agreement to settle the General Motors strike at Oshawa brought the following statement from Premier Mitchell Hepburn yesterday:

"After lengthy and amicable negotiations carried on between the government, the General Motors officials and the committee representing the employees of General Motors, headed by their solicitor, Mr. J. L. Cohen, a complete agreement was arrived at and, at this moment, only the approval of the employees, to whom the matter will be referred at a mass meeting to be called for tomorrow, is required.

"Naturally, those of us who have had this problem on our hands for the duration of the strike are very happy to have the company and the committee in agreement. As soon as tomorrow's meeting places its stamp of approval on our actions of today, the General Motors executive will announce that the plant at Oshawa will be reopened on Monday morning.

"I would ask the press to cooperate with the government at this crucial time and not publish anything of a provocative nature. The people of Ontario realize that nothing can make up for the economic loss already sustained by the employees, the company, and associated industries. So, with this in mind, I would urge the press to do its part in bringing this serious situation to a final and happy conclusion. I would also consider it a real courtesy if the press would not further amplify, for the time being, on this statement.

"I conclude with word of appreciation to Mr. Cohen and the representatives of the Oshawa employees, to Mr. Fine, our chief conciliation officer, Mr. Carmichael and his associate, Mr. Highfield, and my colleagues who sat in during the time of the negotiations."

Britain's Royalty Changes Give Boost To Stamp Collecting

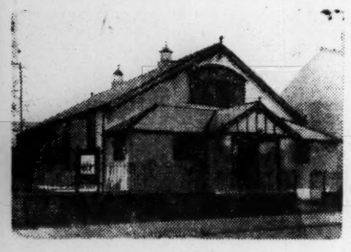
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Recent events in the Royal Family: the Jubilee of his late Majesty George V, the abdication of King Edward VIII and the approaching coronation of King George VI, have given considerable impetus to the stamp collecting hobby, according to officials of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club, which recently held its 12th annual exhibition here. The Dominion and Colonies issued special stamps and because of the low price range of the majority, younger collectors have been able to add to their collections. Competitions for junior classes, including two divisions of young people more or less than 14 years of age, were part of the exhibition, and hundreds of entries from competitors in the dozen juvenile classes were received.

In addition to the competitive classes, some outstanding collections were on display, many including special groups, such as complete series of air-mail stamps, private stamps issued by steamship or aviation companies from remote areas, while there was an exhibit of cancelled envelopes from such places as Aklavik, Antarctica and Pitcairn Island.

One display represented a complete collection of used Jubilee stamps issued by all units of the British Empire, taking a year and a half to complete. The new King George VI stamps were shown, and among other interesting stamps, "The Weeping Princess," part of the Canadian Jubilee issue, with portrait of the Princess Elizabeth, so-called because of a "teardrop" falling from the right eye.

Are you planning a House of Worship?



The erection of a House of Worship calls for specialised endeavour, and our experience in this field extends over 50 years. Ability to combine economical use of materials with solidity of construction and beauty of design is well illustrated by this Church Institute at Seacombe. It is but one of a very large number of semi-permanent religious buildings erected by us in recent years.

Write for illustrated brochure. Extended terms of payment if desired.

HARBROW—LONDON

Telephone: BERMONDSEY 2846
Constructors of Composite, Temporary and Semi-Permanent Buildings
S.E.16

BRISTOL, ENGLAND
Furniture, Carpets Fabrics
of the quality you want at the price you can afford to pay.

The Store for Value
Newbery & Spindler
Limited
The Furnishers of the West
Queens Road 'Phone 23371-2 Bristol

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
Walter Austin Ltd
Millinery
Gowns
Costumes
etc.
and everything for the well-dressed woman
71-79 Corporation St., Birmingham

RATIONAL TAILORING

Thanks for the Tip....

RALPH: They are good, aren't they?
DAVID: Amazingly good. I wouldn't have believed if I hadn't tried them. When Grace told me that you went to them I was frankly incredulous.
RALPH: I've been going to them since I was at school.
DAVID: Yes, but as I told her, you wear flannels everywhere. I could quite believe they were all right on sports coats and flannel bags, but I couldn't see a lounge suit for seventy-five shillings.
RALPH: I generally pay fifty. And they haven't let me down yet.
DAVID: Did they make that blue suit of yours?
RALPH: They make all my suits.
DAVID: They are going to make all mine in future. This one I've got cost me seventy-five shillings, and I've never had a more comfortable suit in my life. I've got a couple more on order. I've never been used to getting two suits for seven guineas—or, to be exact, for seven ten. It makes a whale of a difference, doesn't it? How much did you give for those flannels?
RALPH: About a couple of pounds, I think it was. 27/6 for the jacket—and 15/- for the trousers.
DAVID: They've certainly put a new angle on the cost of tailoring, haven't they?

★

For Patterns Write to 110-111 Strand, London W. C. 2, England.

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
OVER 300 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
PROPRIETORS, PRICES TAILORS LTD.

Refreshing
FRUIT FLAVOURS
IN PASTILLE FORM
Real pleasure awaits you in Carsons Pastilles—the fruit flavours appeal to every palate and they're so daintily packed in cellophane packets, handy for the pocket or hand bag. 6 oz. 6d. Also sold loose. From many Confectioners—if yours does not stock, ask for them to be obtained. And when it's chocolates—remember Carsons.
CARSONS PASTILLES
CARSONS LTD · LONDON · GLASGOW · BRISTOL

INTERNATIONAL STORES
Best for Groceries and Provisions
BRANCHES ALL OVER SOUTHERN HALF OF ENGLAND.

Shop at Bobbys
...the brightest spots in the South of England
TERMINUS ROAD EASTBOURNE
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
Each branch of Bobbys is a wonderful store full of interest and activity, a shop you can enter with a feeling that you are welcome, whether you want to buy anything or just look round. In every department one finds Fashions Furnishings and Drapery that is the newest of its kind and the cafe-restaurant at each establishment) is the ideal place for Lunch and Tea
BOBBY & COMPANY Limited
ALSO AT MARGATE, CLIFTONVILLE, FOLKESTONE, TORQUAY, EXETER and LEAMINGTON SPA.

PLUMMERS of the SOUTH COAST
"Princess" Knickers
made specially for PLUMMERS
In super quality Locknit with tucked front to give the slim line, double gusset, button-hole finish at waist and knees for easy replacing of elastic. Colours:—Peach, Rose, Cloud, Sky, Apple, Ivory, Fallow, Puritan, Navy and Black.
Prices:—
W. 2/6
W. X. 3/3
O. S. 3/6
● FOLKESTONE
● HASTINGS
● EASTBOURNE
● BRIGHTON
● SOUTHAMPTON
● BOSCOMBE
● BOURNEMOUTH
● WEYMOUTH
Plummers

Romance and Relaxation Lure Of Life on a Lolling Freighter

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Considerable interest has been shown in the article published in these columns last February under the heading "Floating Along in a Freighter Has New Thrills for the Tourist," with the result that scores of letters have been coming to my desk seeking further information on freighter cruises.

The letters all ran in the same vein asking such questions as "How do I go about securing freighter passage? What is the cost for a trip to the West Indies—around the world? When do these boats sail? Are the accommodations comfortable?"

Inasmuch as my experience in booking freighter cruises has been necessarily limited I dropped in on several of my travel agent friends the other day and "learned the ropes."

In the first place they were not surprised that so many people were interested in freighter cruises. They pointed out that in recent years the popularity of freighter trips has increased amazingly. And they give three logical reasons.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

First of all, travel by freighter is romantic. Indeed all travel, irrespective of conveyance used, is sold primarily through its appeal to the romantic streak in a person, whether he realizes it or not. The freighter is the highest expression of romance and could be surpassed only if one could book a passage on a full-rigged ship.

In the second place, many people desire to get away from the modern, high-strung life ashore. People travel to rest. The ocean greyhounds of today offer such splendid accommodations at times surpassing de luxe hotels, and such elaborate entertainment, that people who want a rest shy away from them. In a way this is unfortunate, because on passenger ships a person who desires rest and quiet can easily find it in some out-of-the-way section of the ship, enjoying a great deal more comfort than is possible on most freight steamers.

However, this is an important reason why people flock to freighters. They prefer the simple unpretentious life this mode of travel allows. They live for days in comfortable old sport clothes, which is one of the most pleasant forms of relaxation, although on some freight steamers the Captain insists on a certain decorum at dinner time amounting to no shirt sleeves for men, no shorts for the ladies.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

The third reason for the popularity of freighters is economy. This type of travel has always been cheaper for obvious reasons, although of late, due to increasing interest, prices have increased until at times they closely approach the tariffs of passenger vessels.

From the point of view of the travel agent (this I was told by Boris Leonardi of the University Travel Company in Cambridge, Mass.), freight services can be divided into two classes: those ships that maintain regular schedules and can be counted on to sail at the advertised date, and those ships that make either occasional voyages or whose schedule is utterly unreliable.

The passenger must not forget that freight steamers, as the name implies, depend primarily on freight, and passengers are simply a small extra revenue. As a matter of fact, the crew is not very enthusiastic about carrying passengers as they are apt to tax the patience of the officers and to expect the same service and attention they would get on an outright passenger ship. Anyone traveling on a freighter should remember that he is the guest of the captain, and attempt to simplify matters for him and his officers as much as possible. On passenger vessels this is not important, as a large staff is carried to gratify any whim, no matter how unreasonable, the passenger may entertain.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Those freighters which can be counted upon to sail at specified dates are the only possible ones from a passenger's point of view and there are enough interesting voyages offered to suit almost anyone's taste. To mention a few among many, there is the 60-day trip to the east coast of South America for $300, which sails once a month; the 40-day trip to the west coast of South America for $225 with two monthly departures; the 24-days to the West Indies for $120 with weekly sailings; or for those who have the time, a round-the-world service with fortnightly sailings taking 125 days at a cost of $550.

Travel on freighters has some undesirable features. Most important is the limited passenger list which may easily spoil a trip if the group is incompatible. Also, as romantic as they might sound, the ports of call on a freighter's itinerary are not always interesting from the point of view of the visitor. They are freight ports—not tourist centers.

Then, also, even though these trips are not advertised, they are generally sold out as much as six months in advance and it is very hard to place prospective clients on the trips they select unless, aware of this situation, they make plans long in advance.

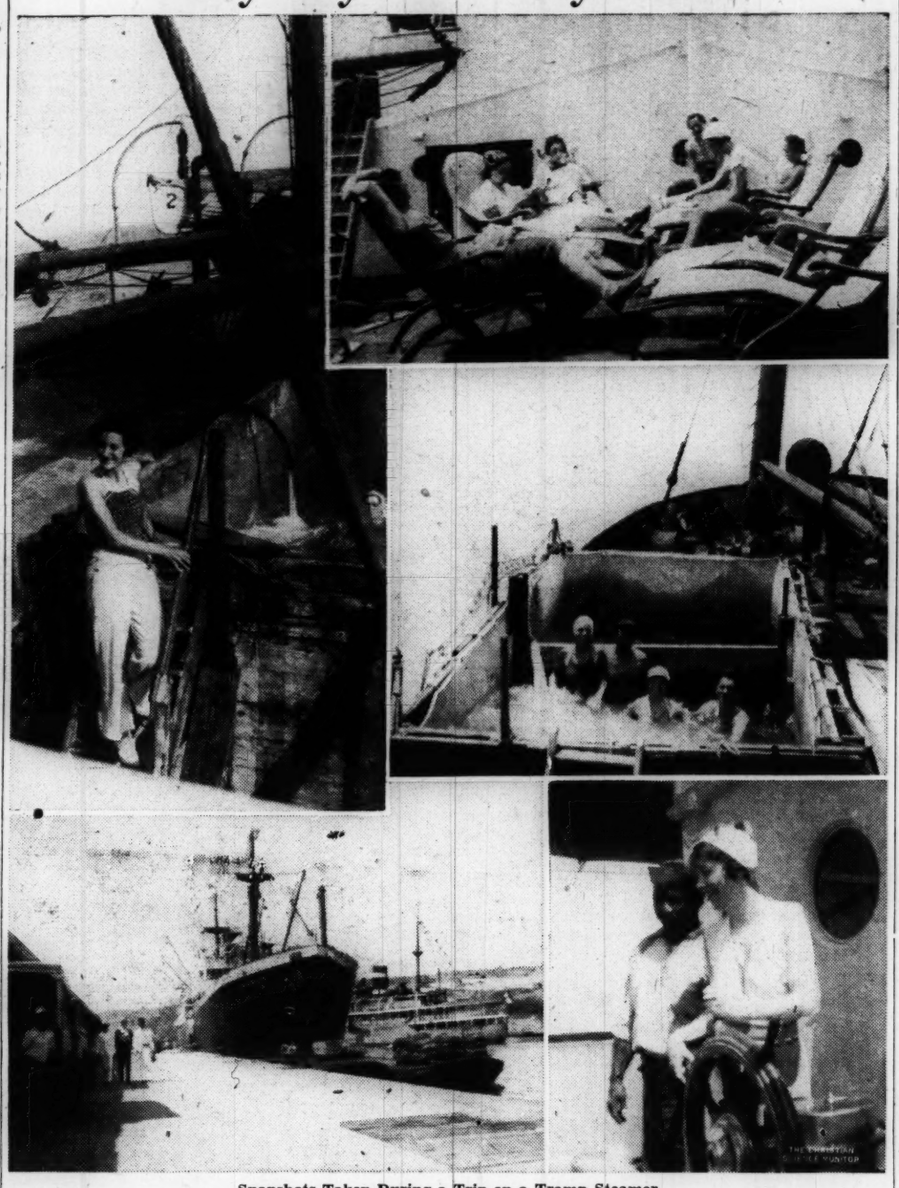
⸗ ⸗ ⸗

But freighter voyages have many attractions. The easy-going unhurried life affords complete relaxation, there is close contact with the ship's officers, and opportunity to learn and know the sea. Then, too, there are fine friendships to be made with fellow travelers on the long days at sea.

Now, a word of advice for those desiring a freighter trip: First, decide what you want to see, how much time you can spare, how much you can afford to spend. With these facts decided, visit your travel agent and place your problem before him. The agent is trained and equipped to handle this sort of thing and if he is allowed sufficient time can provide just what is wanted. Do not expect the impossible from your travel agent; no amount of pull or ability on his part can place you on a sailing two weeks away which was fully booked and ticketed months before. Neither expect a miraculous cancellation to take care of your passage. Cancellations do occur, but there probably are many people on the waiting list before you who are entitled to previous consideration.

I have tried to cover the pros and cons of freighter travel as thoroughly as possible. It seems to me, after reviewing the foregoing, the pros outweigh the cons. So, for those of you who secure passage on one of these freighters—Bon Voyage!

Lazy Days on a Lazy Cruise



Snapshots Taken During a Trip on a Tramp Steamer

These Pictures Are Typical of Life Aboard a Freighter. Sitting on Deck in the Sunshine and Swapping Stories; Enjoying a Splash in the "Swimming Pool"; Watching Delivery of Cargo at a Foreign Port; or Taking a Brief Turn at the Wheel—It's an Indolent Life

Mexico's Welcome to Quezon Shows Inter-Republic Amity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Future amicable relations between the governments of Mexico and the Philippine Island were forecast by the cordiality established between President Cardenas of Mexico and President Quezon of the Philippines during the latter's visit to Mexico.

Honors seldom bestowed upon a foreign dignitary were accorded President Quezon by the Mexican Government. Chief of these was the installation of Mr. Quezon and his family as guests in Chapultepec Castle. This palace, known as the "Summer White House," has been the part-time residence of the rulers of Mexico since the days of the Spanish viceroys. Since the incumbency of President Cardenas, however, it has been turned into a museum.

This honor has been accorded officially to only two foreigners in recent years.

Nations Closely Linked

The basic reason for this courtesy is in the belief of observers here, that Mexico and the Philippines are closely linked by race and language: Both nations have been under the domination of Spain.

The climax of the Quezon visit came when he journeyed to Taxco, in Guerrero state, to be received by President Cardenas. This mountain village was for three centuries one of the most productive centers of silver in the world and has become in recent years the colonial city most renowned for its beauty and individual character.

The meeting between the two men was best characterized by its beginning. This consisted not of a formal, diplomatic encounter, but of the two exchanging a "brazo," the familiar and customary greeting between friends in Mexico, effected by opening the arms and embracing each other with spontaneity and zest.

Same Ideals Shared

Following this cordiality Señor Cardenas declared it was a fitting greeting between two men who shared the same ideals of working to bring to their people liberty and true democracy. He then thanked President Quezon for coming to Taxco to meet him.

The ideals of Mexico, the President declared, are to establish liberty and sincerity, to educate its people, and to maintain a profound respect for the integrity of other countries. "Mexico," he said, "does not pretend to intervene in the smallest affairs of other countries, since neither Mexico, nor any other country, has arrived at the point of perfection where it has the right to attempt to impose its ideas upon other nations."

This statement was in complete accord with the declared foreign policy of the Cardenas Administration which consistently has refused to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, but has insisted upon supporting the legitimate governments of such countries, as in the case of its support of the Loyalist Spanish Government.

Alluding to President Quezon's decision to adopt universal military service for the Philippines, which decision Mr. Quezon recently defended before a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association in New York City, Señor Cardenas commented, "Mexico also aspires to be a military nation, but not for the purpose of conquest."

"We know too well," he said, "the cost to smaller nations of the triumph of arms. Whatever may have been the occasion for such attacks in the past, they resulted in insults to national integrity, and inevitably tended to pervert and enslave the spirits of the conquered peoples.

"Oh, that the stronger nations may continue in a humane policy!" he exclaimed, "and seek their satisfaction in respecting and doing good to the young nations, instead of destroying them!"

This allusion to the "good neighbor policy" of President Roosevelt of the United States revealed the gratitude felt in Mexico and other Latin-American countries for freedom from interference in their internal affairs by the northern republic.

Ship's Passengers Examined Enroute

When the Queen Mary sails from New York on her special Coronation sailing May 5, not only will she go direct to Southampton, but she will have on board a British immigration official who will examine all the passengers en route, thus making it possible for them to immediately disembark when the ship ties up to the pier in the British port.

This innovation in trans-Atlantic travel will apply to this sailing only and is being employed because the Queen Mary will be the last ship to carry passengers to England in time for the Coronation. She will arrive in Southampton Monday, May 10, the Coronation taking place on Wednesday, May 12.

KIT Is Helping Apple Producers In Yakima Valley

With Monitor Newscasters

YAKIMA, Wash.—Ranking apple-producing territory in the United States, Yakima County has cause to appreciate the frost reporting service rendered by Radio Station KIT, Daily during the spring, when sudden weather changes occur and buds and fruits are maturing in the numerous orchards throughout the area, KIT becomes a weather guardian.

Importance of the service is fully apparent when it is realized that, in addition to its apple supremacy, Yakima is also second in pear producing, and third in potato output.

KIT's facilities have also been adapted, during emergencies, for issuing warnings and calls for aid for communities to the 200,000 listeners estimated within its daytime area. During the day at present, KIT operates on 250 watts, and on 100 watts at night.

The Federal Communications Commission has just granted KIT an increase in power to 500 watts and transfer to the regional frequency of 1250 kilocycles. The new station will be ready for operation about Sept. 1.

The station's radiocasts have been heard beyond its daytime radius, however. Response to the night programs has come from as far away as New Zealand. Estimated night time audience of KIT is 80,000.

The station began operation in Portland, Oregon, in 1929, under different call letters. It was purchased early in the same year by its present owner, Carl E. Haymond, and transferred to Yakima.

KIT's personnel has had considerable experience in the radio field. James A. Murphy, formerly employed at KMO, Seattle, is manager of the station. The staff includes H. B. Murphy, chief engineer, Chestine E. Pearson, program director, and Pete Wick, news editor.

As the News Voice of KIT, Mr. Wick daily announces "The Monitor Views the News,' a service the station inaugurated early in 1935.

Known as "The Voice of Yakima Valley," the station follows a policy of lending its facilities to all, irrespective of creed or political affiliation. It has no definite editorial policy to propound to its listeners, and so offers no opinions on any subject.

This is article number 67 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, April 26.

Industrialist Calls Irish Best Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Irish workers were praised for their fresh and receptive outlook toward their work at a recent Dublin Rotary Club meeting. Mr. W. J. Costello, a Dublin industrialist, said he preferred Irish labor to that of any other nationality.

He urged parents to finance their sons in small industries instead of putting them into overcrowded professions. He issued a warning against blind-alley occupations and held parents responsible for seeing this did not happen.

Part-Time Apprentice Schools Pushed for Workers in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—"It is estimated that at present there is a shortage in the country (Britain) as a whole of 80,000 skilled workers," said Mr. F. Hickinbotham, chairman of the Technical Education Subcommittee of Birmingham Education Committee at a presentation of more than 80 Birmingham and district certificates of apprenticeship to students in the engineering or allied trades.

Employers, said Mr. Hickinbotham, are scrambling with one another for such skilled labor as is available. The present state of affairs, he declared, cannot go on indefinitely and he feels that the Birmingham and district apprentice certificate scheme is a proper approach to the solution of the problem. There must be close cooperation between education and industry and the Birmingham scheme in his opinion is an example of the type of co-operation that is urgently required.

Foremen Need Broad Outlook

A man who is manually skilled alone might be a very good workman, Mr. Hickinbotham said, but he would not do his job with the same degree of intelligence as the man who had a good technical knowledge, and he would be of little use for promotion to the foreman class. Today good foremen are as rare as any class of worker in industry. One object of the Birmingham apprenticeship scheme is to encourage young persons to acquire the technical knowledge which would help them to the broad outlook that a foreman must have.

The Education Committee, Mr. Hickinbotham continued, is pleased with the development of the scheme and with the co-operation of the employers. He desired to stress the importance of part-time training. Boys and youths at the end of an eight-hour day in works, he said, are clearly not in a right physical or mental state for the absorption of difficult technical instruction.

Part-Time Training

It is only fair to the boy that he should have some part of his instruction in the daytime, when he is thoroughly fresh and alert. He hoped this scheme would encourage employers to regard part-time day training as a normal type of training for the apprentice.

Mr. W. H. Heaton, chairman of the Apprenticeship Certificate Joint Committee and president of the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford District Engineering and Allied Employers' Association, said that the Birmingham certificate was unique in that it gave effect to the recommendation of a government committee which a few years ago stressed the paramount importance of co-operation between the workshop and the technical colleges. He assured his audience that the certificate is now recognized as the hall-mark of proficiency and craftsmanship by employers throughout the country.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON
SPECIAL!
Marvelous Group
MEN'S SMART TIES
79c
usually 1.00 to 1.50
Satins — repps —twills! Polka dots—stripes —checks— —Persian patterns. All hand tailored.
Street Floor

LOW COST Cruise Vacations from New York
RATES INCLUDE MEALS AND STATEROOM ACCOMMODATIONS
What could be better! Splendid vacation cruising on big, modern liners. Invigorating days of healthy relaxation and lively shipboard activities. Deck sports, peppy dance orchestras, talking pictures! Then, ashore, your choice of gay, world-famous resorts for bathing, golf, fishing, sightseeing.
★ JACKSONVILLE and return. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays. $55 up
★ MIAMI and return. Sats. and alternate Weds. $70 up
★ CHARLESTON and return. Tuesdays and Thursdays $40 up
Other Cruises: MIAMI BEACH—9 days or longer, $79.50 up. St. AUGUSTINE—8 days, $71.50 up. TEXAS—13 days. $99.50 up.
CLYDE-MALLORY LINES 50 Franklin St., Boston; Pier 34, North River, New York; 1114 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Phila., or Authorized Tourist Agents

Tour-a-bouts

Spring in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley means apple blossoms. Tourists who plan to take in this colorful event should plan to be in the vicinity around the last of April, for this is when the first blossoms are expected to appear. The Apple Blossom Festival, with its picturesque pageants and parades, will be held at historic Winchester, Va., on May 7 and 8.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Preparations for a large influx of foreign and Soviet tourists are being made in the Caucasus, according to A. K. Dawson, director of the Soviet Travel Division of the American Express Company. The hotel, restaurant and automobile base of Intourist in Tbilisi are being remodeled. In Gagri a comfortable hotel for foreign tourists will be opened and a large hotel completed in Batumi. A model tourist center, catering to 300 persons daily, will be open at Psyrtskha, Georgia. Similar preparations are being made in the Crimea. A new restaurant is to be opened on Mt. Ai-Petri, and two new tourist centers will open in Kerch.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Looking forward to a record year in Alaska travel, the Alaska Steamship Company has announced a large number of sailings for the long Alaska summer season. Between May 1 and October 9, 93 separate passenger sailings are scheduled to leave Seattle for various Alaskan ports. Prior to May 1 there will have been 18 sailings since Feb. 27, making a total of 111 sailings for this spring and summer season.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Being mountainous, Scotland has not many canals. There are, in fact, only three, but two of these are well worth the attention of any tourist. The Crinan Canal, but nine miles long, goes from Loch Gilp, in the Firth of Clyde, to Loch Crinan on the Atlantic coast of Argyll, saving a journey of 70 miles round the stormy Mull of Kintyre, and passes through scenes of unspoiled lovelinesss. The Caledonian Canal is perhaps the most picturesque waterway in Europe. Although 60 miles in total length, only 23 miles are man-made, the rest being through Loch Ness, Loch Oich and Loch Lochy—beautiful fresh water lakes flanked by the mountainous sides of Great Glen.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

There will be five summer excursions to Scotland by the Cunard White Star Line in connection with its new regular Scottish service. The Samaria will be the ship for four of these, the sailing dates being May 14, June 11, July 9 and Aug. 6; the fifth excursion will sail on the Franconia, Aug. 21. The rates begin at $84.50 for third; $111.50 for tourists; $146 for cabin.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

The 60 per cent railroad fare reduction for foreign visitors who stay in Germany seven days or more, which has been granted by the German Railroads during the last few years, will remain in force until the end of 1937. This, however, is by no means the only concession the Reichsbahn is making to guests from abroad. For many occasions—in fact, for all important events which foreign tourists may be expected to attend in numbers—the time of sojourn necessary in Germany to enjoy this substantial fare saving is reduced considerably.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

For example, delegates and others coming to Germany to the International Chamber of Commerce Congress in Berlin, June 28 to July 3, will need remain in the Reich only three days to enjoy the low fare. The same applies to the World Singers' Festival in Breslau, July 28 to Aug. 1, and others.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Now that the summer season is approaching, tourists are seeking information about various resorts and, with this in mind, transportation companies have prepared a variety of literature depicting places of interest suitable for a holiday inland or by ocean shore. In this connection the Canadian National Railways has now available five attractive illustrated folders in color dealing with a host of particularly fine summer resorts and vacation areas in various parts of Canada and the New England states. These folders give an ample description of the delightful Maritime Provinces by the Atlantic; historic Quebec; the vacation playgrounds in the central Province of Ontario; the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific Coast, including the Triangle Tour, and the many attractions of New England resorts.

Booklet on Canada Issued for Motorists

MONTREAL, April 23—For the benefit of American vacationists who are expected to drive more than 3,000,000 automobiles to eastern Canada on touring and sightseeing trips this summer, the Canadian Pacific Railway is distributing a record number of copies of the fifth edition of its rotogravure booklet, "Motor to Canada."

The 20-page pamphlet, profusely illustrated and containing up-to-date highway maps, is a valuable guide to the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Its pages include information on resorts and hotels, historic points of interest, golf courses, hunting and fishing regions, and the Dominion's customs regulations and motor vehicle laws.

PONTIAC AMERICA'S FINEST LOW PRICED CAR!

"15¢ A DAY*
MORE TO BUY... EASIER ON GAS AND OIL THAN ANY CAR I'VE EVER OWNED"
H. R. MILLER, Detroit

"Whats more, MY PONTIAC HAS BEAUTY, PERFORMANCE, COMFORT AND SAFETY that a low-priced car just can't match"

Like a wise buyer, this motorist made the rounds of dealers in low-priced cars and got the *real* facts about comparative prices. And here they are: **based on 18 months terms in 168 representative cities the average difference in monthly payments between a Pontiac DeLuxe six 2-door sedan and the same model of the next lower-priced cars is only 15 cents a day.* Naturally, that small extra sum was paid with pleasure and the result is another satisfied Pontiac owner, enjoying *more satisfaction than a motor car ever brought before.* America's finest low-priced car will suit *you* better, too. Prove it with a ride.

PONTIAC MOTOR DIVISION, PONTIAC, MICH.
General Motors Sales Corporation
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING ON WHEELS

A General Motors Value

ADD 15c A DAY TO THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE NEXT LOWER PRICED CAR AND GET A PONTIAC WITH—

EXTRA inches of seat width, providing elbow room for all.
EXTRA inches of leg room, to let you relax in comfort.
EXTRA trunk space for 50% more luggage.
EXTRA miles per gallon, to give you peak economy.
EXTRA Knee-Action smoothness, to let you rest as you ride.

TWO GREAT RADIO PROGRAMS: *"News Through a Woman's Eyes" every Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon, Columbia Network. "Varsity Show"—direct from the leading college campuses every Friday, 10:30 P. M. (E.S.T.) NBC Red Network.* TUNE IN!

See Your Nearest Pontiac Dealer

A charming
COTTON FROCK
by Hubrite
$3

HUBRITE has created this charming number for your summer cotton frock wardrobe. It's a Blister Print in gay floral patterns whose dominating colors are blue with tangerine, orchid with gray, rose with gray, or aqua with brown. Misses' sizes 12 to 20.

Mail Orders Filled

COTTON COLONY—2ND FLOOR

STEIGER'S
Springfield, Mass.

Hearing on Court Plan Ends; Amendment Drive Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 23—A concerted drive for a constitutional amendment either in addition to or as an alternative for the President's Supreme Court reorganization program is the chief thing to come out of the protracted public hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee which concluded today.

With both sides expressing unyielding firmness right up to the end, it is generally admitted that six weeks of evidence has helped educate the public but hasn't changed a single committee vote. After 10 days or two weeks more of executive sessions by the committee, the President's plan, probably in modified form, will be reported, it is expected, by a 10-to-8 vote.

But while arguments for and against the addition of six judges to the present Supreme Court have gone on, there has grown up a supplementary campaign for an amendment to the Constitution which has received the backing both of presidential supporters and opponents. Chief argument heard in committee sessions against the President's plan has been its obliqueness of approach and executive interference with the judiciary: a majority of witnesses selected by conservative Senators to oppose it have taken the position that an amendment is advisable: either a specific amendment widening federal powers over wages, hours and industry, or a general amendment, making the amending process itself faster and simpler.

Signs Point to Change

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, has expressed willingness to make this a supplemental part of the President's plan, while Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, and other principal opponents of the President's measure have advocated this as a substitute. There seem to be clear signposts pointing to important constitutional amendments ahead for the United States, no matter what the fate of the six-new-judge program.

Chairman Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona an advocate of the six-judge increase announced as the last of the opposing witnesses took the stand that he would accept no compromise on the court plan. He added that if proponents had no new witnesses, hearings would end today.

Jacob Gould Schurman, former Ambassador to Germany, attacked the plan as leading to potential dictatorship, and a final clash between Senators Burke and William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois (advocate of the plan) brought the controversy to an end on the same tone in which it began.

The Supreme Court's validation of the Wagner Labor Act by 5-4 has increased talk of an eventual two-judge increase by Congress, and Senator Frederick van Nuys (D) of Indiana, opponent of the measure admitted here that it would be hard to halt such a "compromise," if the larger increase were blocked.

Some Alternate Proposals

Meanwhile, the strength of the Opposition has promoted talk of alternative constitutional amendments. As a gauge of sentiment, the current D. A. R. conference has just urged submission of the President's plan as an amendment, to which the Roosevelt statement of March 9 appears to express the New Deal reply that "the time-consuming process of amendment" is too slow for remedies needed "now."

The compromise talk generally involves these features:

1. Legislation to increase the court by two instead of six.
2. A constitutional amendment, embracing one or more of these points:
   A. Fix the size of the court;
   B. Compel retirement of older judges;
   C. Permit Congress to re-enact invalidated legislation;
   D. Require a vote greater than majority to invalidate acts of Congress.

Congress, in addition, now has five proposals for liberalizing the amending process itself.

1. Wadsworth Plan — Submission of amendments to state ratifying conventions in all cases not otherwise stated.
2. Pope Plan—Initiate and ratify future amendments by popular vote.
3. Lonergan Plan—Ratification of future amendments by popular vote and at elections held as prescribed by law in each state.
4. Barry Plan—Modification of Lonergan plan to require holding of state elections within one year after amendment's submission.
5. Norris Plan—Ratification of an amendment in two thirds, instead of three fourths, of states, and by popular vote.

President Catches Slip In Pershing Commission

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Minor Government officials had better write their papers accurately, if they want President Roosevelt to sign them.

With stacks of documents before him for action, the President, scanning down through a Coronation delegation commission for Gen. John J. Pershing, caught a clerk's slip-up.

The commission should have called Pershing "General of the Armies." Instead, it designated him as "General, Retired."

The President sent the commission back to the State Department with a notation to fit it.

Elected

International

James G. Stahlman
Chosen President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association

Hetch-Hetchy Suit Forecast at Once

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings said today the Government would file suit immediately to enjoin San Francisco from distributing electric power to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Mr. Cummings said in a prepared statement that distribution of the power was in violation of the Raker Act approved in 1913. The suit, he said, would be filed in the Federal Court for the northern district of California.

Under that act, San Francisco was granted the right to construct a power project known as Hetch Hetchy, which is located chiefly within the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest.

Since July 1, 1925, Mr. Cummings said, San Francisco county and city have been delivering almost the entire output of the Moccasin plant in the Hetch Hetchy project to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Mr. Cummings said the suit was based on the section of the Raker Act which he said prohibited San Francisco from selling or letting the water rights of electric energy to any corporation or individual except a municipality, municipal water district, or an irrigation district.

Gold Spike for Bridge

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 (AP)—A gold spike, from the Mother Lode country which played such an important part in San Francisco's early history, will be driven into place in the Golden Gate bridge Tuesday.

Publishers Elect New Leader From Nashville Paper

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, was named president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association today at the annual election of officers, which concluded the golden jubilee convention.

John S. McCarrens, publisher of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, was elected vice-president. E. H. Harris of the Richmond (Ind.) Palladium-Item was re-elected secretary, and Walter M. Dear of the Jersey Journal, Jersey City, N. J., was re-elected treasurer.

Jerome D. Barnum of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard, retiring president, was named to the board of directors. Five directors re-elected were: Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; Howard Davis, New York Herald-Tribune; F. I. Ker, Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator; W. E. MacFarlane, Chicago Tribune, and Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe.

At the age of 44, "Jimmy" Stahlman, new president of the association, is the youngest man ever to head that organization.

Youngest President

He is known among associates as a newspaper man's newspaper man and he is jealous of the rights and ideals of his profession.

"Without a free press the last vestige of liberty in this country would soon disappear," he said today, "a free press and a free people are inseparable."

Mr. Stahlman is the third man from the South to become president of the ANPA. He was elected vice-president of the association in 1935 and for many years has been active in the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association. Mr. Stahlman has been particularly interested in newsprint manufacture from southern pine.

In August, 1934, he was a passenger on the inaugural flight of the Brazilian clipper to Argentina and two years later he was on board the Philippine clipper when it blazed the trail on the first air passenger flight from America to China. His interest in sports was based on personal participation. He broke the southern intercollegiate 220-low hurdle record while a freshman at Vanderbilt and ran on the mile relay team which set a new mark.

Native of Nashville

A native of Nashville, he went to the public schools there, and attended both Vanderbilt University and the University of Chicago, receiving his bachelor degree from Vanderbilt in 1916. He managed the Vanderbilt football team that captured the southern championship.

Mr. Stahlman began his newspaper work in 1913 as Vanderbilt reporter for the Banner. On July 1, 1925, he was named executive director in active charge of the newspaper. He became president of the company Sept. 23, 1930, after the passing of his grandfather, Maj. E. B. Stahlman.

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the G-Men, paid his respects to the nation's newspaper publishers. They are co-operative, helpful, forthright and honest, he said, and nothing would please him more than a front-page column in every newspaper in the United States giving the status of crime and criminals in the community.

Virginia Names Advisors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Appointment of 400 prominent men and women, who were born in Virginia but are now residing in other sections of the country, as advisory members of the Virginia Capital Bicentennial Commission was announced by Gov. George C. Peery. They will serve as liaison officers in their home communities during the bicentennial period which opens April 30 and closes with an outdoor spectacle starting Sept. 12 and running for two weeks.

Store Your
FURS
with Experienced Hands
CALL 4-2161
Brigham's
FUR STORAGE
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Camel hair Topcoats
(Imported Fabric)
$39.50
▼
Haynes
1502 Main St., Springfield

A CHANCE
to buy your coal for winter—lowest prices for 20 years or more.
Bear in mind the coal we sell is the celebrated
SILVER BROOK
Lehigh Coal
Following Prices:

EGG	11.75	STOVE	11.75
NUT	11.75	PEA	10.65
#1 BUCK	9.50	#2 BUCK	8.65

KOPPERS COKE
Stove and Nut Size 11.90
Junior Size 11.40
Cash Prices
Carried in 50c extra
We also sell High Grade Bituminous Coal. Let us have your contract for best grade fuel or range oil.
Remember we have been in business at this place for over 50 years, a guarantee enough for any one.
TEL. 2-7117
W. F. Cook Coal Co., Inc.
West Springfield, Mass.

Egypt Pledges Legal Fairness In Treatment of Foreigners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREUX, Switz., April 22—The capitulations convention will contain a formal undertaking that foreigners shall not be subject to legislation which is incompatible with generally adopted canons of modern law or which discriminates between foreigners and foreign commercial interests on one hand and Egyptian commercial interests on the other.

A clause to this effect was circulated yesterday by the Egyptian delegation as an amendment to Article 2, whereby foreigners living in Egypt are made subject to Egyptian legislation. It takes the place of a British amendment in a similar sense and is understood to have been found satisfactory by most of the delegations, subject to certain modifications.

Turkey's Methods Cited

Apart from questions of taxation in which discrimination is easy, there are many matters of social legislation about which the foreign communities in Egypt are uneasy. It is recalled, for instance, that when Turkey abolished capitulations she immediately began to insist on all firms employing Turks in preference to foreigners, regardless of their qualifications. Turkey also put difficulties in the way of foreign firms carrying on business.

It is feared that Egypt may try to follow Turkey's lead. If she did so, it would be disastrous for the foreign community, which numbers more than 225,000 and whose property must be worth at least £400,000,000. Thus safeguarding the "Droit d'Etablissement," or right to carry on business, is taking a major place in the negotiations.

One way in which it is thought foreign firms might be handicapped is if there were a program of advanced social legislation giving wide powers to trade unions officials with insufficient experience, and, possibly, strong nationalistic views. For this reason some of the delegations want to insist on the right of foreign firms to use nonunion labor. They also seek an undertaking that foreigners will not be forced to join Egyptian unions and that foreign firms shall not be penalized or boycotted on such grounds.

Assurances to Business

On Egypt's behalf it is pointed out that so much of her business is carried on with Europe that it is not in her interests to make difficulties for foreign capital. On the other hand, she cannot give specific assurances on all these points without binding herself in chains that are almost as bad as, if not worse than, the capitulations. Foreign countries must, in fact, wait and see and not try to take a number of hypothetical fences before they come to them. Meanwhile the Prime Minister has himself given a public and categorical assurance in general terms that there will be no discrimination of any kind.

Egypt, it is added, has shown her good faith by inviting the interested countries to confer instead of merely stating (as Iran did) that the capitulatory regime was being abolished. She is prepared to give reasonable assurances that she intends to look after foreign interests. But to press her too far would merely be trying to induce her to accept paper regulations which she would break at the first opportunity.

Germany and the Concordat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The continuous though often latent struggle between the Third Reich and the Vatican recently received the full light of publicity through the issue of a papal encyclical attacking National Socialists for their alleged violations of the concordat signed in July, 1933. This was dated March 14.

Four days later a second encyclical was issued from the Vatican against "Godless communism." Much as the present German leaders welcome every onslaught on Bolshevism, the attack upon themselves has, however, overshadowed all else for the time being.

[Germany's reply to the Vatican, delivered April 13, expressed surprise that the Pope should criticize internal conditions in Germany and that it even went so far as to "launch a world-wide appeal" which amounts almost to an "anti-German front." It warns against "interference" with Germany's internal life. And it states that the Government's future attitude will depend on the future moves of the Vatican and "on the capacity of the church to adjust itself to present conditions."]

Differ on School Issue

The differences between the Reich and the Vatican concern the interpretation of certain clauses in the concordat regarding freedom of training for Roman Catholic children and youth in the Third Reich. They date almost from the very moment when Franz von Papen laid down his pen after signing the agreement nearly four years ago.

During the interval the state has assumed control of Roman Catholic youth, workers' and other societies and is now well on the way to the complete abolition of confessional schools. These exist today only in Bavaria and certain strongly Roman Catholic parts of the Rhineland. In Prussia, which is predominantly Protestant, they have long ceased to play any important part.

It is this issue of the future education of the children of Roman Catholic parents which has now brought matters to a head. The Vatican desires the continuation of these confessional schools in Bavaria, but by overwhelming majorities the parents have decided for the non-confessional schools (Gemeinschaftsschulen).

What is the legal position as far as the National Socialist actions are concerned? According to Article 146 of the Weimar Constitution, which has never been formally revoked, though many of its clauses have been superseded during the past four years, the Government binds itself to establish schools according to the expressed desires of the parents or guardians. The Government maintains that it has followed this principle and that the will of the parents has been expressed in elections which showed large majorities either for the continuation of non-confessional schools or for the conversion of confessional into non-confessional schools, in the different districts.

Government's Rights

Neither the results of these elections nor the theoretical right of the Government to act thus is denied by the Vatican. But the recent encyclical maintains that owing to the way in which the elections were carried out, "it cannot but declare the recent school registrations, conducted under conditions of notorious lack of freedom, to be a product of coercion, devoid of any legal character."

That propaganda of a kind which would be condemned in a west European democracy, coercion veiled and unveiled, was adopted by the National Socialists at these school elections is generally accepted.

Nor is this anything exceptional in the developments of the past four years in the Third Reich, seeing that nothing must stand in the way of what the leaders in a leadership state consider essential for the fatherland. The only significant fact would appear to be that this is one of the very few instances in which the papacy has called into question the methods of the totalitarian state despite all the events of the past few years.

The Vatican could hardly have made its protest in the hope that the National Socialists would alter their course in this matter. The decree for the abolition of confessional schools has been ready for signature by Reichsführer Hitler for some months past and in the matter of the control of the "Weltanschauung" (philosophical outlook) of the coming generation of Germans, the party has never wavered, but only postponed certain steps to this end.

Fundamental Dispute

This issue of the abolition of the confessional schools is fundamental to both sides in this dispute. To judge from the fact that democratic parties throughout this continent long had this matter as an important plank in their programs suggests that it is also fundamental in European political and cultural development. The problem has been solved in most states where large proportions of the population are of mixed confessions by the introduction of non-confessional schools, in which the children have lessons in common and are separated only for religious instruction.

The idea in present-day Germany of a national church is also one which has many adherents. It can hardly be accidental that both in the press and in school teaching emphasis has been upon the so-called German orientation as against the Rome orientation of some of the Holy Roman Emperors. If England has had its independent Anglican Church since the days of Henry VIII, and if in France there exists "a Gallic freedom," has not the time for some such development in a united Germany also arrived?—is a question often discussed in Germany today, and not just by extreme National Socialists.

In view of the present strained atmosphere between the state and the papacy, the probability of either a termination of the Concordat or even of a breaking off of diplomatic relations has been mentioned in certain circles. The serious charges levelled by the Vatican in this encyclical and the language of the German press suggest such an end as inevitable. But in reality there is as yet no evidence of any great willingness on either side to leave the field free to the other.

If Either Withdrew

If the Vatican retired, the Government could all the more easily complete the "de-confessionalizing" of the remaining confessional schools in Bavaria. Further, it would be a heavy financial blow to the church. It is certainly not very agreeable that the Peter's Pence collections from Germany have to be placed on a "Sperrkonto" (blocked account), but that is surely better than their disappearing altogether. The tremendous wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany in land and property is also a by no means negligible factor in this whole affair.

As for the Third Reich, there appears no very strong reason at the moment why it should take any very drastic step. This state is pursuing its political and cultural ends regardless of the Concordat. An article in the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government organ, at the time of the encyclical states plainly that from the National Socialist viewpoint, the Concordat, like all other treaties, must be adapted to "living developments." "Never will a state which has made the well-being and greatness of its people the main object of its care and labor recognize the principle of 'fiat justitia pereat mundus.'"

Loyalty as a Virtue

Its attitude in this issue has been explained at greater length in an earlier paragraph in which it was maintained: "Loyalty must be an absolute virtue when it relates to absolute values such as God, nation, race and honor and to men who immutably incorporate these values. Loyalty in relation to mutable and secondary values is limited by physical necessity and may under given circumstances become dangerous and immoral. In the same way, loyalty to a treaty cannot always and in every case be regarded as obligatory. The primitive, rigid and formal adherence to contracts in the sense that undertakings once given must in all circumstances be literally carried out, even though this may involve the destruction of the highest values, is giving way more and more to the demands which justice and reason and a sound sense of equality are justified in making."

Hence, as with the Versailles Treaty, so with the Concordat, violation or termination can always be justified at any given time, by the Third Reich, if the agreement does not conform with "living developments."

Chicago Expects Washington's Aid For New Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 23—With rents for even sub-standard houses going up sharply here and a housing shortage looming, city and state officials are renewing their interest in the slum-clearance, low-cost housing movement.

Committee hearings of both city council and state Senate are bringing out new proposals from day to day. Encouraging the officials in their efforts are students of the local housing situation who say that 21 per cent of Chicago's families cannot afford to live in homes of even the minimum standard.

Widely different proposals are being offered. The city council committee on rents, with the support of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, announces that it intends to ask Washington for a big federal housing appropriation to build, first, a project for Negroes whose housing problem is acknowledged the most acute of any group, and second, single family homes.

While the council looks to Washington, George O. Fairweather, the University of Chicago's local real estate expert, brings in evidence to show that whatever else is done, the most important contribution that could be made to the slum-clearance movement would be to get a more efficient system of local government.

Other proposals to mitigate the lot of renters who are unable to meet increased charges are being considered. One, embodied in a bill pending in the State Legislature, would set up a "rentals commission," representing state, county and city executives, to act as a board of arbitration in disputes between tenants and landlords. Modifications in this bill, to assign this power to the Chicago housing authority, are being recommended by members of the State Housing Board.

More housing units for Chicago, it is conceded by all students of the problem, are urgently needed for any permanent solution of the local housing problem. Stresses resulting from cessation of building and deterioration during the depression are only beginning to make themselves felt, they feel certain. Already in the Negro sections these stresses are becoming acute, and particular attention was given at this week's senatorial hearing to the rental problems of the colored population.

Arts Department Proposed for U.S.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23 (AP)—The Government ought to be in music, and vice versa, Mrs. John A. Jardine of Fargo, N. D., president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, said today in proposing a department of fine arts in the President's Cabinet.

"Creation of a national department of fine arts," she said, "would lift American artistic standards to the level of Old World culture. Fostering of artistic culture is just as important a governmental function as construction of public works."

The twentieth biennial convention of the federation, opening here tonight, will lay the groundwork for legislation creating such a department, said Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley of New York, legislative chairman.

"The proposed department," said Mrs. Jardine, "would encourage native talent in art and music, offer the people an opportunity to become acquainted with fine art and raise public taste in these lines.

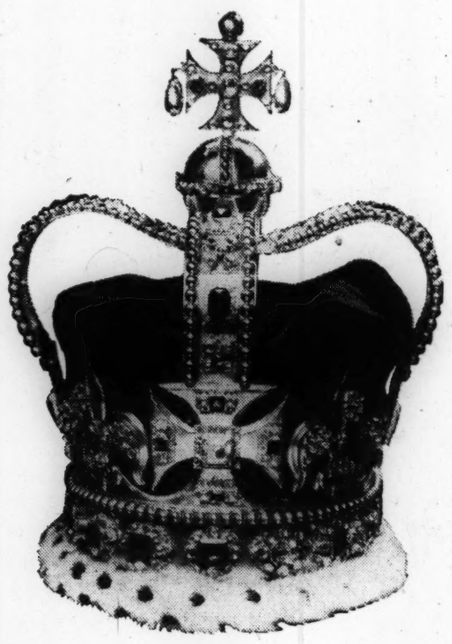
"America, a pioneer country, stands alone in its lack of a national department of fine arts. The wealth of native ability in our artists and composers needs encouragement from a national standpoint."

A bill providing for the department will be drawn eventually for introduction in Congress, Mrs. Jardine said.

For Quality Work and Service
Try The
SUPERIOR
Cleaners and Dyers
404 Chandler Street
696 Main Street
Dial 5-2551
We Call and Deliver
Worcester, Mass.

Dobbs Cross Country
America's favorite light weight felt hat
$5
★
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St., at Pearl, Worcester

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
•
DENHOLM & McKAY COMPANY
WORCESTER

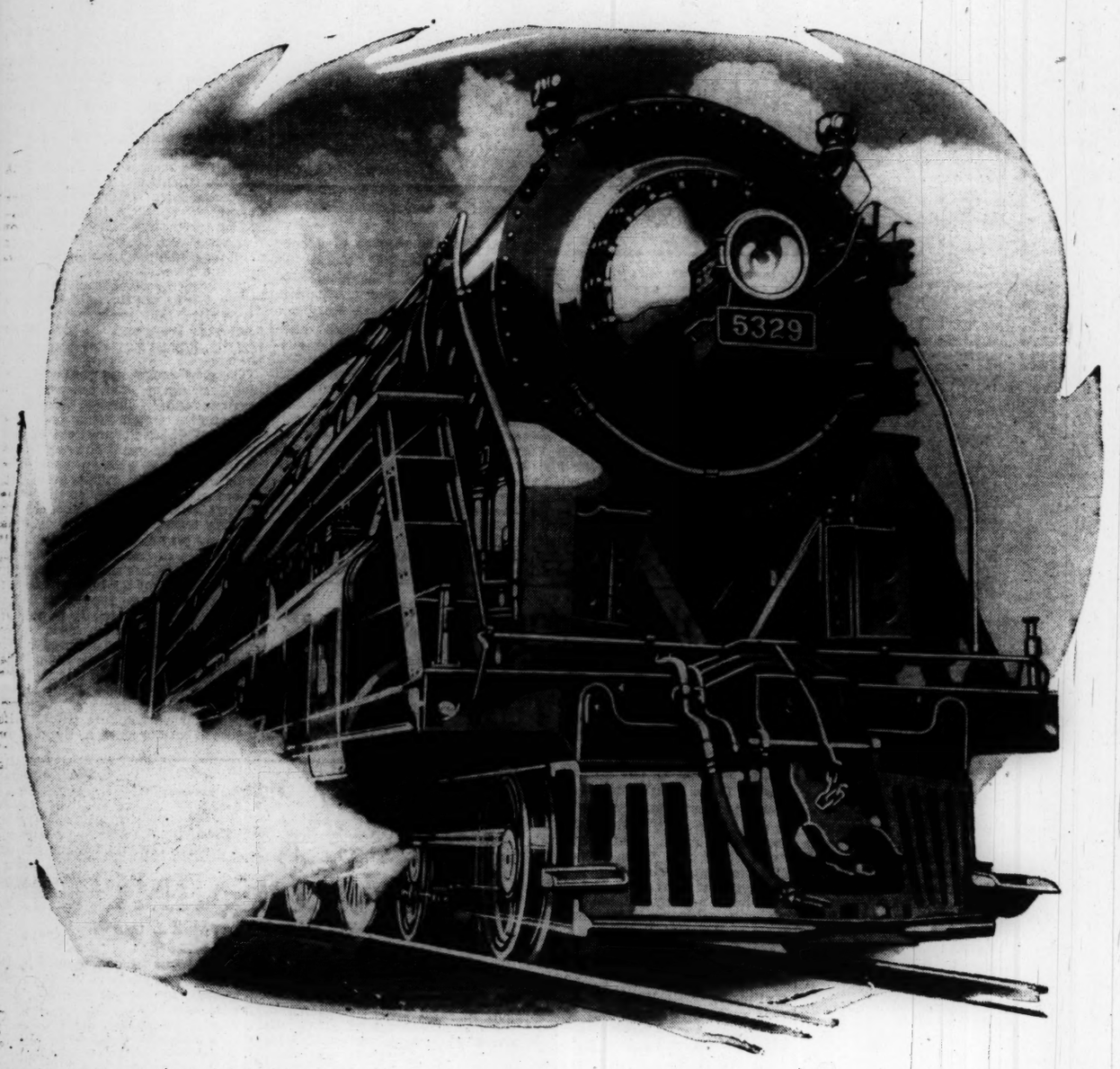


THE NEW YORK SUN joins with its esteemed contemporary, The Christian Science Monitor, in honoring King George VI and extending to him the best wishes for a long, peaceful, and prosperous reign. God save the King.

The Sun
NEW YORK

The New York Sun's "Coronation Issue" was published on April 10. A limited supply of this interesting section is still available at 10 cents per copy to cover the cost of postage, wrapping and handling. Address The Sun, Department C, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Railroad "Empire" Given to Charity



Midamerica Stock Given To Ball Charitable Trust

Foundation Gets Rail Holdings

Former Van Sweringen Properties Involved in Bequest of Muncie Manufacturer

Probably Avoids Heavy Tax

BY HARLAN V. HADLEY
Staff Correspondent of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

COPYRIGHT 1937, BY THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MUNCIE, Ind.—George A. Ball has don to a charitable trust his entire common s holdings in Midamerica Corp.

A statement announcing Mr. Ball's a was given out by his office. The statement lows:

"George A. Ball in an exclusive state to The Wall Street Journal today confi creation of the George and Frances ble trust organized , and his donation to ntire common stockhol p."

test reports, Mr. Ball ,050 shares of the 15,000 outstanding on shares of Midamerica Corp., in ac 18,733 shares of the outstanding 20,00 ferred shares.

Midamerica Holdings

ll Clears Way or Reorganizing an Sweringen Empire

Dissolution of Chesapeake Corp. and C. & O. Control of Erie and Nickel Plate Are Chief Proposals

BY WILLIAM I. ONG
Staff Correspondent of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

CLEVELAND—Disposition of the control of the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen empire by George A. Ball with the transfer of his 90% interest in Midamerica Corp. to the George and Frances Ball Foundation should alleviate at least for the time being the uncertainty that has been hanging over that organization and allow it to proceed with plans which have been hanging fire.

Chief among the proposals is either the dissolution of Chesapeake Corp. and the distribution of its assets or the merger of it with the Alleghany Corp., the sale of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway new preferred stock by the Chesapeake Corp., completion of the redemption of the latter's outstanding bond and, eventually, the assumption of direct co the Erie and Nickel Plate by the C. & alignment into one system.

Can Augment Control

Complete conversion o Chesapeake Corp. bonds into C. & O. st taking into account the bonds which the corporation has purchased in the open market would leave the holding co with between 34%

Wall Street Journal April 8

AGAIN . . . . THE WALL STREET JOURNAL SCORES A NATIONAL NEWS-BEAT!

THURSDAY morning, April 8, The Wall Street Journal was the one newspaper, and the only one, to announce the gift of Midamerica control to the George and Frances Ball Foundation, a charitable trust.

So important was this news that other morning papers front-paged it the next day.

It capped rumors which had been circulated and talked about for weeks!

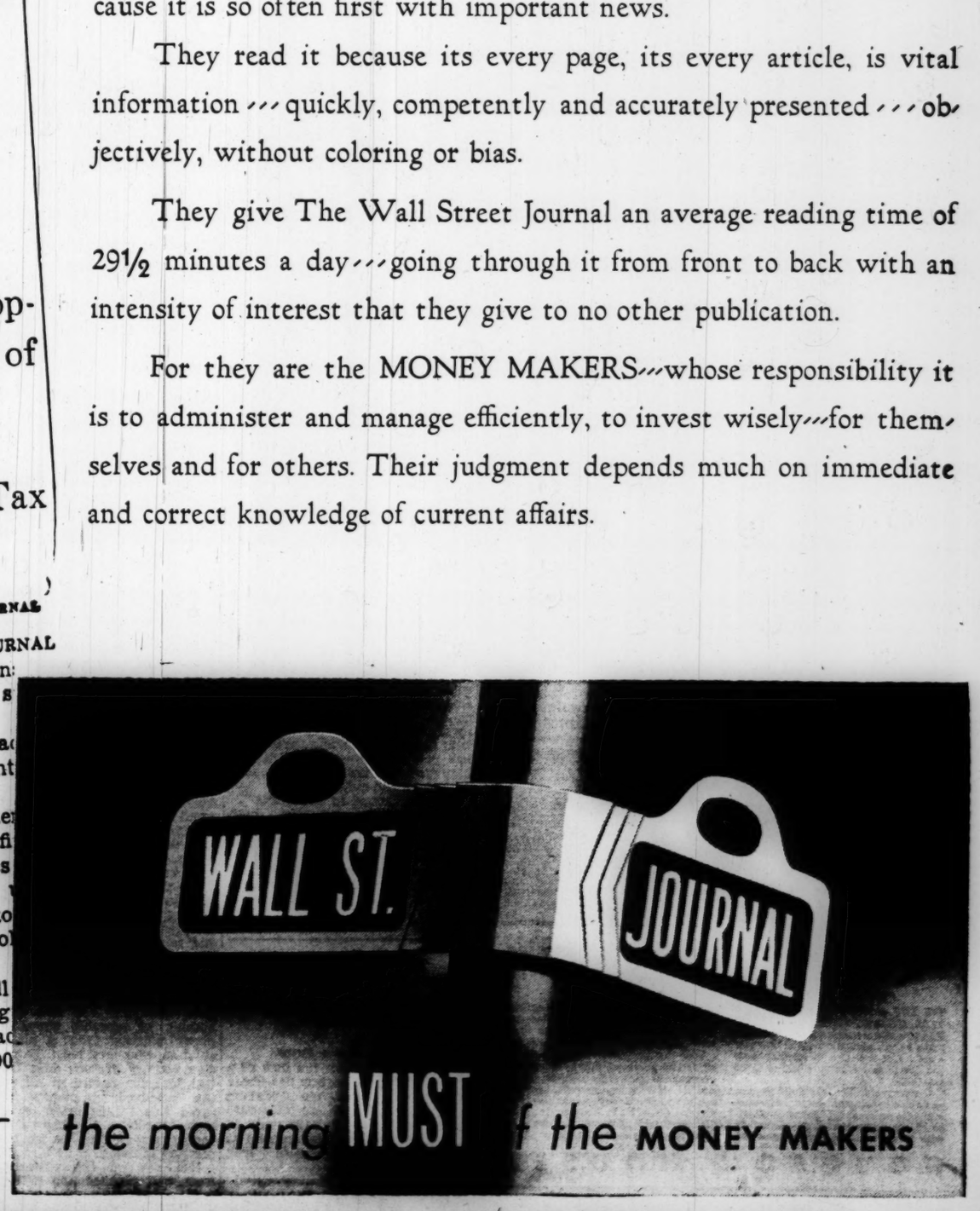
Its many-sided interest to transportation and industrial executives, bankers, financiers, statesmen, educators, churchmen---to leaders both in business and in public welfare---is self-evident.

Important people read The Wall Street Journal every day because it is so often first with important news.

They read it because its every page, its every article, is vital information --- quickly, competently and accurately presented --- objectively, without coloring or bias.

They give The Wall Street Journal an average reading time of 29½ minutes a day---going through it from front to back with an intensity of interest that they give to no other publication.

For they are the MONEY MAKERS---whose responsibility it is to administer and manage efficiently, to invest wisely---for themselves and for others. Their judgment depends much on immediate and correct knowledge of current affairs.



Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Five Queens of England and Five Modern Coiffures

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Every Head A Becoming Crown

Coiffures of Five Queens Have Been Studied And Adaptations Made

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The coronation has made women the civilized world over Queen-conscious. It has set up a contemporary fashion standard which, though it expresses the glamour of youth—for most queens have been very young when first acclaimed—does nevertheless connote dignity and elegance. With this in thought, Bernard az Guro, specialist in hair styles, has made an interesting study of the coiffures, as presented in portraits, of the five most recent queens of England and created under their inspiration simplifications and adaptations suitable to women in America and Europe.

His earliest subject is Queen Adelaide, German consort of William IV, who reigned from 1830 to 1837. Both he and Adelaide had very domestic tastes and regretted the kingly succession which called them away from their country estate to the pomp of palaces. Adelaide was amiable, but somewhat over-thrifty. She insisted that the coronation should be carried out on a simple and economical scale, an idea which was not pleasing to everyone. The festivities commenced at 6 a. m. and finished at 3 p. m., when all participants concerned with the pageant—including the King and Queen—disrobed and returned in simple attire to their homes.

Bernard az Guro of New York, Specialist in Hair Styles, Has Made an Interesting Study of the Styles Worn Successfully by Five Queens of England, as Presented in Their Portraits, and Offers Adaptations Suited to Various Types of Faces and Styles of Frocks. These Coiffures Are Described on This Page. From Left to Right the Queens in the Insets Are: Adelaide, Mary, Elizabeth (Center), Alexandra, and Victoria

Teck, widow of George V, who was son of Edward and Alexandra. Greatly beloved, Queen Mary expresses and symbolizes qualities dearest and nearest to the English heart.

Mr. Guro has chosen a portrait which shows her in the full bloom of mature womanhood and has adapted her coiffure for an older woman of conservative type with long hair. He has translated the low scallop on the forehead into a higher wave which reveals the fine brow, but he has retained the somewhat rigid undulations, softening and fulling them over the ears, however. It is a coiffure well adapted to white or gray hair though not limited to them by any means; but expressive of a face and personality characterized by seriousness and dignity.

One feels the passage of a generation teeming with change in studying the informal picture of England's present Queen, Elizabeth. Between her and Queen Mary one realizes that social floods have poured their waters, reshaping customs and characters. The casual, the nonchalant has invaded even royalty. Her page-boy coiffure is the last word in modern cut and curl. Mr. Guro has changed it only to suit a more piquante face, not regular enough to wear becomingly the center part even though modified by a bang. He places the parting instead on the left side, as if to stress the faunlike contours of the cheek, and finishes the bangs with funny tight little curls that laugh at themselves. At least, we have learned to laugh at ourselves!

Mr. Guro's arrangement is well suited to a romantic evening costume with floating yards of hemline and to coquettish faces.

Edward VII, Queen Victoria's second child, became King at the age of 60. He had married as a young man the beautiful and gracious Danish princess, Alexandra, who had always been beloved by the English people. Alexandra during the long period of Queen Victoria's retirement following her consort's passing, had played the role of Queen, but perhaps had doubted whether it would ever be her destiny to wear a regal crown. In 1902, however, the ceremony took place with "pomp and circumstance" in Westminster Abbey and was followed the next year by the magnificent durbar at Delhi. However, Alexandra's active role as Queen Consort terminated in 1910 when Edward's brief reign came to an end.

Mr. Guro has chosen a youthful portrait of the lovely Alexandra. In modernizing the coiffure shown, he has molded the head instead of allowing the hair to stand off like a bonnet as is the case in the original. This change in the treatment of hair is one of the best changes that modern styles have contributed to hairdressing. Otherwise, the lines are very similar; the curls are merely cut a little shorter, while the waves, laid in more deeply, draw an interesting pattern on the temple. It is a style, Mr. Guro says, particularly becoming to extreme types; to blondes, such as Alexandra, or to positive brunettes, and to tall, slim figures.

The Queen Mother of the present time is Mary, once Princess of

Needs a Perfect Profile

The portrait of Adelaide, from which Mr. Guro has developed his modern coiffure, shows an arrangement of hair done in a series of puffs on brow and temple, the head surmounted by a high, puffed topknot draped like a bow and encircled by a wreath of flowers. In the modern version the puffs have been translated into soft waves with curled ends and the wreath and feigned bowknot into a coronation braid. It is a particularly good coiffure for evening and for its best effect, Mr. Guro says, needs a perfect profile.

The monarch who succeeded William IV was his niece, the great Victoria, the only regnant queen in our category. She sat upon the throne from 1837 till 1901, a period of 64 years; having ascended it at 18, she did not relinquish it till she was 82 years of age.

Her coronation was no such frugal affair as Adelaide's. Windows along the route of the procession rented for 200 pounds—$1000. Nor did she wear Adelaide's crown; nor yet her uncle's, which was too heavy for the diminutive maiden. A new crown was made for her of silver hoops surmounted by so many gorgeous jewels in diverse forms that Victoria must have been very happy in wearing it, lover as she always was of elaborated ornament.

Mr. Guro has perpetuated the silhouette of Victoria's coiffure, but has introduced a curled bang—a fringe, as she would have called it—and a waved crown portion and has substituted for the tight bun of braids a psyche-like bunch of curls. We hazard the guess that Victoria Regina would have liked it—until she discovered that it was executed with short hair, what her great-grandchildren call a medium bob, and was embellished with an extra piece used as a twist around the base of the psyche. Such things were, of course, quite unthinkable to Victorian womanhood.

For Romantic Evening Costume

Embroidered in Silver and Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

Fabrics for all occasions are adorned this season with embroidery. In many of the leading houses needlewomen are working day and night in preparation for the Coronation season. One cannot view a spring show, with its collection of beautifully executed silver and gold embroidery without thinking of the worker behind the scenes, threading, stitching, snipping, in order that the season's display may not lack brilliance.

Many long evening capes are made of black facecloth embroidered by hand with heavy soutache braid. Little period evening coats, and the sleeves of evening dresses, may be made entirely of silver braid embroidery. Silver stripes, inserted between frills, enhance the interest of an evening dress of stiffened gauze. A coatee of blue satin, worn over a gown of the same material, is embroidered with copper sequins. Sequins are also used for day wear, interest and light being given to a black afternoon frock by the addition of brilliant multi-colored bands worked round the neck. Sequin-covered gloves, in black, or matching shades, are extremely popular.

Hand-riveted brilliants, elaborate beadwork and pearl embroidery are noticeable, also embroidery composed of little colored shells sewn on to collars, cuffs, pockets and lapels.

Sequin Sashes and Belts

In the Maillette collection is seen a truly regal gown moulded from heavy gold leaf ciré, the simple line being emphasized by the intricacy of cut. With this gown is worn a girdle embroidered in coral and turquoise. The glittering effect of sunlight on water is obtained by using sequin and bead embroidery on a soft green gown by Molyneux with two large damask roses at the side of the waist. In this collection another lovely effect is obtained by placing a royal blue tulle cape over a silver lamé gown. Molyneux also makes much use of metal and sequin sashes and belts. A black evening dress has a sash of gold sequins reaching to the ground; a black restaurant dress has a narrow belt of silver sequins forming a little scroll in front and ending in a long silver tassel. Narrow bands of silver sequins outline the neck and wrists. With this gown is worn a tiny black tulle toque.

Schiaparelli is showing a cerese frock trimmed with gold under a blue net coat. These full "fish-net" coats, made in a wide mesh, are very fashionable for evening wear over slim frocks. One is fastened down the back with a succession of little ribbon bows. While giving the required full effect, they show the slim silhouette beneath.

Some of the richest embroidery of the season is seen in Isobel's spring collection. All the designs are made and executed in her own workrooms. A turquoise blue georgette evening gown has a little fitted period coat, with full sleeves, composed entirely of silver braid embroidery, lined with the same material as the gown. A radiant dress of flame mousseline is embroidered at the neck and waist with multi-colored jewels. It is worn beneath a beige facecloth coat with jewel embroidered shoulder pieces and bands of jewel embroidery at the wide openings of the sleeves. A jeweled skull cap completes the ensemble. A noticeable evening coat of royal blue taffeta in this collection, with fitted waistline and flared skirt, has padded sleeves and skirt, embroidered with beads to match, producing a broad quilted effect.

Evening Gown of Flame-Colored Mousseline, Its Wide Belt and Neck Ornament Encrusted in Gold and Jeweled Embroidery. It Is Worn With an Evening Coat of Beige Cloth, Also Embroidered. From Isobel

Metal Thread in Handknits

Hand-knitted garments have caught the metal mood, silver and gold thread being knitted into the patterns. A delightful tailored suit by Mrs. Pearson has a skirt of gray wool and silver thread and a wool lace blouse of coral and silver. With this is worn a wide-brimmed black felt hat with silver trimming. Gold girdles and belts of narrow gold cord give brightness to woolen day frocks. For evening, a gown of silver and blue thread is outstanding producing an iridescent effect.

DOROTHY LOVELL

Pressing Sleeve Seams

When I wish to press open sleeve seams and have no sleeve board, I use a newspaper folded to proper size to insert in sleeve.

Letting Down Hems

If, in letting down the hem of a dress, I find an unsightly line where the fold was, I take a pin tuck along the fold. It makes an attractive trim and more pin tucks can be added to make it as ornamental as one wishes. This makes a nice trim for a plain material.

(Mrs.) H. S. P., Massachusetts

Living on a Farm Is Fun

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ellis, Kan.

"You live on a farm in Kansas! Really! Don't you find it very monotonous?" murmured the lady to whom I was talking at a tea when I visited relatives "back East." Then realizing, perhaps, that she had not been altogether tactful, she added, "Please excuse me. Actually I know very little about farm life, but all the stories I read make it, invariably, dull and drab. Yet you don't look at all that way."

I smiled at her apology and the implied compliment.

"That's all right. You are not to blame if that is your idea of the country. But life on a farm is not what you picture it. It's interesting and exciting and wholesome and sane and sweet! Why, life on a farm is fun. I know because I have tried it." . . .

I got to thinking about my outburst to the City Lady, after I came back home to the farm. I thought about it a lot. And then I wondered if it would be possible for me to write about my "Adventure in Homemaking" on a farm and thus, in a small way, help correct the mistaken impression many town and city people have of farm life. At any rate, I decided I could try. . . .

It would take but a few words to give the outline of my story. A "town girl" married to a "country boy," her classmate in high school and college. Twenty-six years spent on farms, three of them rented and the last proudly "home owned." (And all of them loved, from the "80" with a three-room cottage lighted by coal-oil lamps, heated with a hot-air wood stove and supplied with water from a well near the kitchen door, to the 1000-acre ranch with an entirely "modern" eight-room residence). Three children, all of them born in the country, educated in district schools, rural high school and the State Agricultural College. Twenty-six years filled with interest, pleasure and satisfaction. . . .

But could I make my readers see why farm life is a pleasant life? That would be the real test. Could I show them that the work (for work there is and plenty of it) is so varied and interesting that it becomes a joy and not a drag and a dread. (After all, work is only one form of exertion, and many people spend much more energy in exerting themselves to have "a good time," than they would at some profitable labor). And farm work is so filled with anticipation. I think that is where its real charm comes in. Always something new to look forward to—crops to put in, to tend, to harvest. Green growing fields to watch and rejoice (or mourn) over; little new baby things to tend: fluffy yellow chicks, downy ducklings, quaint goslings, gentle white lambs, romping red calves, long-legged colts. Even baby pigs are cute. To say nothing of adorable puppies and playful kittens! What a place for children who love pets! To appreciate country life one must have a real love for nature in all forms. Our English cousins, perhaps, understand this feeling better than do most Americans, for they go to the country rather than the city to find pleasure in living.

But aside from the satisfaction of work well planned and well done, farm life has many social diversions, wholesome and happy ones. True neighborliness is known in the country. There are 4-H clubs, Grange meetings, Community clubs, Sunday School in the pretty white country church, quiltings and parties. There are corn huskings, plowings or woodcuttings for handicapped members of the neighborhood. There is the thrill of a trip to town. No longer is the farm home isolated and lonely. The telephone, R. F. D. and hard-surfaced roads have done away with distance. And the radio and the radio with the phonograph attachment, has brought the one thing formerly hard to get in the country, an abundance of good music for the home.

And could I make it plain that while there is plenty of work and plenty of diversion on the farm, there also is time for sweet solitude and reflection. Time for the enjoyment of the tender exquisite grace of the plains, the beauty of the far-off horizons, the flaming sunsets, the long lines of shining-leaved, white-limbed cottonwood trees, the feeling of boundlessness and motion that only an ocean or the prairie can give?

Could I do that? If so, I would be satisfied.

J. M. F.

For the King of the Nursery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little quilted bibs of attractive cut can be made of batiste, padded with flannelette and edged with lace or tatting. You can cut your own pattern and quilt it in any design you desire. Be sure to cut the bib so that it forms a full circle for the neck, the tabs touching in the back. It will fit better. The tiny baby, as the drooling starts, will need at least six of these bibs. Being decorative, they are pretty with the finest dress and keep the baby fresh and clean. They make a lovely gift, too, as they are quite expensive to buy, but are made at home so cheaply.

There comes the time when baby will not "stay put" in bed and is continually without cover. If you wait until he is old enough (about eight months) to have discovered that he can get up and walk around his bed any time he chooses, a restraining strap for the bed will do little good, because, of course, they have to be made to give free rolling movement, and this wiser baby crawls out of the covers *upwards*, and there you are, getting up every hour to see where he is, and usually finding him as far up towards the corner and out from under the cover as he can get! But you can buy a sleeping harness when the baby is about five months old and not yet inclined to travel about, and he will become so used to the confinement of rolling from side to side only, and not going everywhere possible that when he has reached nine months it will not occur to him to fight the strap.

I have found it helpful to train baby to think of his bed as a place for sleeping only, taking him out of it and placing him in his play pen or buggy as soon as he awakens in the morning. Then, when his sleeping harness is put on him, and he is placed in bed, he will expect to lie quietly and go to sleep, with only a toy such as a small doll or beads for company. If he plays in his bed for long periods, he will not understand the sudden confinement of the sleeping harness. However, the harness is not unkind, for it does not restrict any normal movement. If he is a "kicker," he will still be uncovered unless the covers are securely fastened to the sides of the bed by tapes, or by using the special fasteners that can be bought.

(Mrs.) K. S.

Felix the Cat Makes a Patch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother has discovered that patches on children's garments are attractive when made in various shapes, and that her children think it really fun to have these special patches on their snow suits or overalls.

It came about when Nancy's little red snow suit wore a hole right through the back, yet the rest of the suit was in good condition. A search was made for a suitable patch, but none could be found that matched, and no matter how neatly the patch was sewed on, it was obviously a patch and very noticeable—being of different material.

A discarded pair of men's trousers was seen to be just the right material to reinforce the worn part, but—they were gray, and the little suit was red. Right here came the happy thought.

The gray woolen was used and the hole properly patched, but over the gray that showed through there was put another patch. This one was of a small check material cut in the shape of a cat's head. The eyes, nose and mouth, also whiskers were embroidered in bright colored yarn. He looked so gay and happy on the back of that little suit that Nancy could scarcely wait to go out to play and show her playmates "Felix," the cat.

This idea can be used for overalls as well, and it has since been found that the shape of the hole will many times make its own suggestion as to the shape of the patch to be made. The "big round sun" made with round merry eyes and a broad smile covers a goodly size place and will bring laughs as well as utility. Hair can be quickly made using long stitches. "The overall boy" does an excellent job as a knee patch, and is just as easy to make as the others.

GARDENING

How We Planted an Arid Slope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Copemish, Mich.

When we came into possession of our present garden, there was one spot, an arid slope facing south, which was parched from spring until autumn by an unmerciful sun, creating a situation with perplexing complications. A sub-soil of gravel with the drainage of a sieve made it impossible to grow any of the common border plants, even the grass dying before summer was fairly on its way. Under such conditions ordinary gardening was, of course, out of the question. What to do with it was an ever-present problem that first seemed and, despite almost daily discussions, remained unanswered as late fall put an end to outdoor garden operations. During the winter, however, someone suggested turning it into an alpine meadow and, although we knew nothing of what an alpine meadow looked like, the term was so bewitching we determined that was what it should be.

Spring saw us busy at the task. The entire area, some 30 feet long and half as wide but with an irregular boundary, was spaded up and all grass roots removed. To relieve the regularity of the smooth surface a few large rocks were embedded in it, some of them being entirely covered or placed flush with the soil surface, while the better looking ones were allowed to outcrop as much as six or eight inches. These rocks did far more good than we anticipated. They made a more or less cool root-run for many a plant which could not otherwise have been grown in such a difficult situation and, in addition, offered artistic settings for a number of plant groups. It was not an onerous task, two of us completing all the preliminary work, such as spading, raking and placing the rocks, during the evening hours of one week. Planting took longer, of course, but that pleasant work was spread out over two or three years.

And as the years pass we marvel at the ease with which the planting is maintained, seldom requiring attention except to give a little overhauling in spring to remove the untidy marks left by the passing of winter and perhaps to check the exuberant growth of some rowdies. Drought and hot sun may come, but seldom do they lay their searing hands on the inhabitants of our alpine meadow. It was not always thus, however, for, being unacquainted with the drought-resisting qualities of the plants and their sturdiness in other ways, it was largely a matter of selection and rejection by trial that we finally clothed that sunny slope.

One of the first lessons learned in the experiment was that permanence was of more importance than mere showiness, especially if upkeep was not to become a burden. For that reason many a plant of pleasing appearance, but of short duration, gave way to others of less showy make-up if they could demonstrate their ability to stand up over a period of years under the severe trials to which they were subjected. Add to the foregoing the need for compactness of growth, caused mainly by the nature of the terrain and the nature of surrounding plants, and we find the choice of plant material further restricted.

At one period in the evolution of this portion of the garden, it began to look as if it were to become a thyme garden, those accommodating little aromatics meeting the requirements in a fuller sense than anything else we had found. Now a thyme garden in its setting of foliage in grays and greens with flowers of white to lilac and rose, could be a very lovely thing, but that would have robbed us of the opportunity of searching elsewhere in the plant world for ornaments for our sunny slope. And we had now become so enthusiastic we could not think of stopping.

It is well, too, that we did not stop, else we would have been deprived of such lovely things as the thrifts, particularly Armeria Laucheana and A. Vindictive, a number of pinks, including the small, rosy Dianthus arvenensis and the taller D. noeanus, with its long sprays of pure white flowers and exciting fragrance, the lovely candytuft, Iberis Snowflake, a number of veronicas, potentillas, a few non-spreading stone crops, and a host of other dry-soil plants.

One should not forget, of course, the little spring-flowering bulbs, like the crocus, scilla, glory-of-the-snow, but these and many others will suggest themselves to the searchers for plants to clothe a dry sunny slope. It is hoped that what has been said will serve to show that an alpine meadow of the kind so inadequately discribed, while it may be the means of subduing a wayward part of the garden, can be made into a pleasant task which may end in the creating of an entrancing picture.

C. W. W.

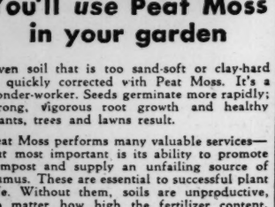
Courtesy of the Modern Science Institute

Salmon Bread Basket

A salmon bread basket offers an attractive deviation from the usual way of serving this familiar fish. To make the basket, cut the side and top crusts from an unsliced loaf of bread, and hollow out the inside, leaving a thick shell. Brush the outside of the loaf with melted butter. Then fill the center with creamed salmon and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) until brown.

An economical and convenient white sauce for use in the creamed salmon dish may be prepared as follows: Add 1 cup of soft bread crumbs (from the center of the loaf) to 1 cup of milk and cook over a low fire, stirring constantly for five minutes. Remove from the fire, add 1 tablespoon butter, and salt and pepper to taste.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.
for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

A Real Garden Shoe
$3.75

Send for it
- Damp-Proof Crepe Soles
- Elk-tanned Uppers
- Solid Leather Insoles and Counters

al for work or play. Will not mar lawn turf. Soles attached by May-Way patented ocess; no nails or stitching. Solid leather oles and counters eliminate excessive foot spiration. Smart appearance—long wear— d comfort.

A Great Outdoor Shoe
or men, women, children
Order by mail at our money saving post- l prices. Women's, Tan, Smoke or White, A, B, C, D, 3 to 8, $3.75. Men's Tan, A, C, D, E, 5½ to 11, $3.95. Boys' and ses', B, C, D, 2½ to 5½, $3.45. Children's, 8½ to 2, $2.95.
Give markings in old shoes when ordering. Send check or money order or pay man. *Satisfaction, or money refunded*
BROCKTON
'AIL ORDER SHOE HOUSE
52 Montello Sta., BROCKTON, MASS.
(Factory 565 W. Main St., Avon, Mass.)

You'll *use* Peat Moss in your garden
Even soil that is too sand-soft or clay-hard is quickly corrected with Peat Moss. It's a wonder-worker. Seeds germinate more rapidly; strong, vigorous root growth and healthy plants, trees and lawns result.
Peat Moss performs many valuable services—but most important is its ability to promote compost and supply an unfailing source of humus. These are essential to successful plant life. Without them, soils are unproductive, no matter how high the fertilizer content. Peat Moss aerates your soil, stores up moisture and water-soluble fertilizers—promoting both a quicker start for seedlings and a longer blooming for the summer months.
Write for interesting informative bulletins every gardener should have. They are FREE Write today. Address Dept. C.S.M. 4-23, Peat Import Corp., 155 John St., New York, N Y
CAUTION — Look for the P I C Emblem on every bale of peat moss you buy. It is a stamp of approved quality, there for your protection. Only nature's finest peat moss is Emblem-Protected.
EMBLEM PROTECTED PIC
Emblem-Protected PEAT MOSS
FREE VALUABLE GARDEN BULLETINS. WRITE TODAY

I DIDN'T KNOW A PREFABRICATED HOUSE COULD LOOK LIKE THIS!
SEE THE HODGSON EXHIBITS AT 1108 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
You like the convenience and common sense of prefabrication . . . but you *would* like a design in keeping with the American tradition. Hodgson gives you both!
Century-old New England homes serve as our patterns. Three weeks usually sees a Hodgson House prefabricated, erected and occupied!... Complete with three coats of paint; protected with termite-proofing; reinforced against rot. Local labor, directed by a Hodgson foreman if you desire, does the final work. *Shipments made anywhere.*
Visit the Hodgson Colonies *indoors* at 1108 Commonwealth Ave.—furnished year-round homes, camp cottages, greenhouses, playhouses, garages, garden equipment, etc. Or write for the *new* 1937 Catalog C-10. E. F. Hodgson Co., 1108 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; 730 Fifth Avenue (cor. 57th St.), New York.
HODGSON HOUSES

CARNATIONS for Every Clime
If you have seen our CARNATIONS at the various shows in England, admired the huge blooms and the unique colours, you will be interested to know that you can grow these from seed, and the seed we offer is the finest obtainable. Mixed seed at 2/6 (60c) and 5/- ($1.25) per packet. (Post free on larger packet). *Interesting fully illustrated Catalogue of Carnations, and cultural guide post free on request to*
The Largest Carnation Raisers and Specialists in the World.
Allwood Bros
Dept. C. S. M.
HAYWARDS HEATH, England

Mississippi City Sets High Figure In Home Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—During 1936 Jackson led all other southern cities, irrespective of population, in the number of new homes built, with 467 constructed during the year. It is estimated that 600 more will be built this year.

The typical new house here is definitely colonial, and with some variations this type house predominates in Mississippi. Although many homes in Jackson are in the true colonial style, there are several new subdivisions which adhere entirely to the colonial cottage trend. These cottages are built to conform with plans and specifications of private and public agencies to meet annual incomes of $2500 or less, and are compact, attractive and modern.

In co-operation with a campaign which has been carried on since 1936, hedges of crepe myrtle have been planted in all new subdivisions in an effort to have Jackson known as the "City of Crepe Myrtle."

From a population of 22,000 in 1920 to 48,000 in 1930, Jackson's immediate retail area has a population of 500,000 and the wholesale market, extending into five states, covers a population of 6,000,000. The permanent residents are rapidly moving out of apartments into homes of their own and the trend of home ownership is toward the smaller one-family residence.

In 1933, with no building, repair or improvement program in any part of the country, it was not possible for a small-salaried man to acquire the home to meet his needs. In 1934, however, the Federal Government became interested in this problem, and there are now private and public agencies through which loans can be secured without any large payments coming due at any time during amortization. These loans, which may be secured payable on equal monthly installments covering a period of time up to 20 years, have greatly accelerated building here.

A "Small Homes Demonstration" program is being sponsored here by the National Lumber Dealers' Association in co-operation with the Federal Housing Administration. A few weeks after this program began in February of this year, the lumber association announced that dealers in 46 states had already contracted to build over 3300 such houses—three times the number originally scheduled.

Today homes are being constructed commensurate with the average annual income of American families, 70 per cent of whom earn less than $1500 per annum and 90 per cent of whom receive less than $3000 per annum.

Polish Incident In Corridor Laid To Youth Outbreak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Poland blames "irresponsible elements" for the so-called Grudziaz incident.

This incident occurred in the Polish Corridor at Grudziaz where it was alleged that a demonstration organized by the Polish "West Association" and attended by Polish officials displayed placards demanding restoration to Poland of various districts bordering on the Corridor which were claimed to be Polish in character. Germany subsequently protested about the incident.

The Polish reply as represented by the semi-official Polish press agency said that "although the position of the Polish population in Germany and the activities of the German East Association can have had a provocative effect on the Polish people," nevertheless the aggressive tones heard at Grudziaz are not in keeping with the political policy of the Polish Government and cannot in any way be tolerated.

It is hoped, the German comment adds to this, that proper measures will now be taken to deal with offenders so that this kind of thing will be stopped once for all. As for insinuations against the German East organization, this, it is stated here, has naturally acted always for German interests, but never beyond legitimate bounds.

NBC Building Plans Affect Six Studios

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A building program calling for an expenditure of more than $2,000,000, and affecting six of its radio plants in as many cities was announced yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company.

Included are the immediate construction of new studios at Philadelphia, and Schenectady, N. Y.; completion of the building under way in Washington and the subsequent provision of new facilities at Hollywood, San Francisco, and Cleveland.

At Philadelphia the plans provide for the breaking of ground within a week for a six-story building to house the NBC studios and offices and station KYW, the cost to be about $600,000. Work is to be completed by Nov. 1.

The new studios at Washington in a building now under way, are to be in operation July 1, doubling the present studio capacity there. The cost, including a new transmitter contemplated for WRC, is expected to total $350,000. At Schnectady negotiations have been completed for a new building to house WGY and its studios at a figure estimated at $300,000.

The remainder of the sum to be spent will provide for improved facilities at Hollywood, Cleveland and San Francisco, with plans still in the formative stage.

Mooney Pardon Asked By California House

SACRAMENTO, Calif., April 22 (AP) — The California Assembly adopted a resolution asking Gov. Frank F. Merriam to pardon Tom Mooney convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing here. The vote was 32 to 25.

The resolution explained that although two previous House votes showed it in favor of pardoning Mooney, its will had not yet been transmitted to the Governor.

The first measure, purporting to grant Mooney a pardon by legislative action, was killed by the Senate. A "concurrent" resolution requesting the Governor to grant a pardon also died in the Senate.

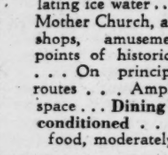
Luther on Farewell Call

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Hans Luther, retiring German Ambassador to the United States, paid a farewell call on President Roosevelt today.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.



AT the GATEWAY to the FENWAY

Special Weekly Rates on Extended Visits

Why Monitor Readers Like This Hotel

- Located 1½ blocks from The Mother Church.
- Temperance Standards.
- Free parking in fenced-in lot.
- We have advertised in The Christian Science Monitor for more than 25 years.

$2.50 up per day Single Double $3.50

ALL ROOMS HAVE BATH
DeLuxe Dining at Popular Prices

Stop at the Convenient

Hotel KENMORE
Commonwealth Ave. at Kenmore Sq
BOSTON

Every guest room equipped with tub, shower, and circulating ice water . . . Near The Mother Church, and close to shops, amusements, and points of historical interest . . . On principal motor routes . . . Ample parking space . . . **Dining rooms air-conditioned** . . . Delicious food, moderately priced.

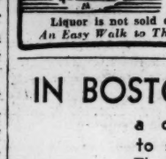
400 Rooms, with Bath, from $3.50
L. E. WITNEY, Manager
Write for Historical Map of Boston

THE ARISTOCRAT OF *Beacon Hill*

In an atmosphere of quiet charm and dignity The Bellevue offers visitors tastefully furnished rooms and courteous, efficient service. Delicious meals are prepared and served in good old New England style. Location is convenient to shops, theatres, and business center. Rates from $3 single.

Glenwood J. Sherrard, *Managing Director*
HOTEL **BELLEVUE** BOSTON
Same management as the famous Parker House

HOTEL BRAEMORE



An apartment home of a distinction for transient or permanent guests. Light housekeeping suites of 1-2-3 rooms.

Reservations are now being booked for the Annual Meeting

466 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
KEN more 4600

Liquor is not sold on the premises
An Easy Walk to The Mother Church

IN BOSTON . . .
a delightful place to stay . . . near The Mother Church

HOTEL WALTER SEAVER Managing Director
Lenox
Single Room $3
Corner Exeter and Boylston Sts., Boston

SHERATON
On the Charles
91 BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON
220 Rooms
SINGLE $3.50 up
DOUBLE $5.00 up
Frank G. Anderson, Res. Mgr.

The BEACONSFIELD
1731 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE (BOSTON), MASS.
A HOTEL OF UNUSUAL TYPE CATERING TO PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS, RATES ARE CONSISTENT

New York City

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

ROOM WITH BATH
$2.50 to $4 Single • $3 to $6 Double
Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants
LUNCHEON 50c to 75c
DINNER 75c to $1.50
A La Carte service of merit.

ALL-EXPENSE RATE
3 Days—2 Nights
IN NEW YORK
Double Room, Bath $11 person
Single Room, Bath $13 person
Including Meals and Entertainment

Adjacent to Radio City *Conservative Clientele* *Convenient to everything*

HOTEL BRISTOL
129 West 48th Street NEW YORK
T. Elliott Tolson, *Pres.* Joseph E. Bath, *Mgr.*

IN NEW YORK
Live in this newest, Skyscraper Hotel

$3 Daily single room with bath. $17 Weekly single room with bath.
Daily double room $5—Weekly $30
ALL RATES INCLUDE DELICIOUS CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST

Overlooking Central Park, in the social center, convenient to the business, residential and theatrical zones and all transit lines.
Write for booklet C S M

BARBIZON-PLAZA
101 West 58th Street, N. Y.

Hotel SEVILLE
IN NEW YORK
MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.

A Modern Hotel—homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.

Single from $2
Double $3
with Private Bath

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. Restaurant. Roof Garden. Cafeteria.

OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

ROSOFF'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
147 W. 43 ST. at Times Square New York City

Homelike, theater and shopping center. Room with bath: Single $2.00—Double $2.50, 20% discount to Monitor readers. Special weekly or monthly rates. Restaurant, reasonable prices.

MORE MONEY for a GOOD TIME in NEW YORK

It pays to stay at the Dixie. These remarkable rates save you money to spend on fun.

DAILY: Single, $2.50 and $3
Double, $3.50, $4, $5
Less by the week

Each of our 650 sunny, airy charmingly homelike, outside rooms has bath, radio and *such* comfortable beds! Visit New York now and live economically right in the heart of *everything*—shops, theatres, movies, near all stations; national bus terminal in the building.

Delicious Southern Cooking
Breakfast, 35¢ Lunch, 50¢ Dinner, $1

HOTEL DIXIE
42nd-43rd, Just West of B'way
NEW YORK CITY

HERE YOU'LL FIND "RIGHT" SURROUNDINGS
Quarters of pleasant comfort. Spacious surroundings. Gracious atmosphere. Social activities, excellent restaurant
400 Comfortable Rooms
$9-$15 weekly, with shower, single
$15-$18 weekly, private shower, double
Transient: $2 single, $3 double
Hotel Pickwick Arms
230 E. 51st ST., NEW YORK
Telephone, ELdorado 5-0300

Washington, D. C.

The *Only* Hotel in Washington
with a "No Tipping" policy in every department. Popular with men and women travellers. Celebrated cuisine. 5 minutes' walk from U. S. Capitol. 500 rooms. Rates $2-$8 including full hotel service.
The DODGE Hotel
On Capitol Hill
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel

380 Rooms & Bath, all outside. Coffee Shop and Main Dining Room. 4 Squares from White House and Business Section. Vermont Av. at Thomas Cir.
$2.50 up
Washington, D.C.
HUDSON S. MOSES, Mgr.

A CAPITOL HILL! *Washington, D.C.*
WASHINGTON'S NEW
150 Room Fireproof Hotel
Room and Bath From $2
Write for Folder.
25 E Street, N. W.
hotel STRATFORD

TRAVEL TIP ON *Washington*
Extra value from your travel dollar when you stay at "The Residence of Presidents." H. P. Somerville, Managing Director.
The WILLARD HOTEL

An Address of Distinction
HOTEL BENEDICK
1808 EYE STREET N. W.
Three Blocks from the White House
FIREPROOF — CAFE
SWIMMING POOL
FROM $2.00 UP
Management of: Herbert H. Rogers

Greater Boston

HOTEL Commander
CAMBRIDGE
Bringing the Hospitable Charm of Colonial Days to a Modern House

Across the way from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge—20 minutes to The Mother Church

COMING TO BOSTON?
If so, try stopping at the
Hotel Fensgate
We will endeavor to make your stay most enjoyable. Rooms, single, double, or en suite. Reasonable rates. No liquor. 534 Beacon St at Charlesgate East.
Overlooking the Fenway and Charles River

Hotel MINERVA
Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite The Mother Church
Single with Bath, $2 and $2.50. Double with Bath, $2.50 and $3.50.
"24th Year of Monitor Advertising"

Hotel GREAT NORTHERN
ROOM and BATH
From $2.50 Single; $3.50 Double
IF you judge room value by hotel reputation and location, then by all means inspect the rooms at the Great Northern. This distinguished hotel offers you spacious accommodations, newly decorated, plus the desirability of its name and fashionable location.
CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH
118 WEST 57th ST. NEW YORK

hotel Collingwood
Small, quiet and select. One half block from 5th Avenue stores. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

A DISTINGUISHED CLIENTELE
1000 Rooms with bath
For one from $2.00
For two from $3.00
Prince George Hotel
28th St., near 5th Ave., New York
In the zone of quiet
Albyn M. Gutterson, Manager

HOTEL ENDICOTT
81st St. and Columbus Ave.
NEW YORK CITY

An economical Park location where you will find the homelike atmosphere and comfort for which this famous hotel is noted.

Daily Rates
Single Room from $1.25
Double Room from $1.75
WEEKLY RATES FROM $7

New York State

THEY ALL SPEAK WELL OF IT
The DE WITT CLINTON
ALBANY'S NEWEST
smartest HOTEL
400 spic span clean, outside rooms with bath. Faces Capitol Park. New air conditioned grill room. Delightful main dining room. Splendid meals. Attentive service. Moderate rates. Come—we'll make you happy.
JOHN J. BYLAND, Manager
A STATLER HOTEL

California

Yosemite
AND MARIPOSA BIG TREES

LOFTY SIERRA DOMES, glistening snow peaks, steep granite walls, the nightly Firefall, booming waterfalls and the huge Mariposa Big Trees all set the stage for your Yosemite holiday. To overlook Yosemite would be to miss one of the world's most amazing scenic wonders.

Ask your travel or ticket agent for descriptive folders. They give all seasonal attractions, the complete range of accommodations, rates, ways to come and a choice of All-Expense Tours. Yosemite is a *four-season* playground. It is centrally located in California and may be easily included on any transcontinental ticket.

Overnight FROM SAN FRANCISCO OR LOS ANGELES

Atlantic City, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY'S *distinguished* Hotel
THE TRAYMORE ON THE BOARDWALK
BENNETT E. TOUSLEY, General Manager

★ The MADISON ★
NEW • ATLANTIC CITY • FIREPROOF
WEEKLY RATE FOR TWO
Room • Bath • Meals $65 and up
Special Daily and Week-End Rates
Fetter & Hollinger, Inc.

Maryland

Lord Baltimore Hotel
BALTIMORE, MD.
One of America's Newest Hotels
700 ROOMS — 700 BATHS
Make This Hotel Your Home When in Baltimore
RADIO IN EVERY ROOM

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH
A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refreshment and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure.
Famed Southern Food Unsurpassed Service.
JAS. "PAT" O'HAUGHNESSY Mgr.

$3.00 up
Roosevelt

Travel

COLOMBIAN PREVIEW
1937
Summer Fashions on the Caribbean
PACK your bag with summer things! Then board a Colombian ship. Blue water, sunny days, deck sports, swimming, dancing. All made more enjoyable by swank Colombian ships with air-conditioned dining rooms, outside staterooms amidships, outside swimming pools, cuisine for tropical dining . . . Ask your Travel Agent why smart people cruise the Spanish Main, "Colombian!"
RATES $125 UP
11 & 18-day cruises to Haiti, Jamaica, Colombia, South America & Panama
COLOMBIAN STEAMSHIP CO.
17 Battery Place, New York City
Telephone WHitehall 4-8000
Ships designed expressly for the Spanish Main
NEW YORK • HAITI • JAMAICA
COLOMBIAN Line CRUISES
COLOMBIA • PANAMA

5TH AND FINEST.. ROMA SUMMER CRUISE

to the MEDITERRANEAN and RUSSIA!

53 Days of Lido Cruising to Madeira, Gibraltar, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Beirut, Haifa, Port Said, Rhodes, cruising the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, Yalta, Costanza (for Bucharest), Istanbul, Phaleron (Athens), Ragusa, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Cannes, Gibraltar. Before you plan any Summer vacation, find out all the details!

From New York . . . JUNE 30th
FIRST CLASS..$625up TOURIST CLASS..$365up THIRD CLASS..$285
For complete details and reservations apply to your LOCAL AGENT or Italian Line, 624 Fifth Ave., New York; 84-92 Arlington St., Boston, or Thos. Cook & Son, 587 Fifth Ave., New York; 360 Boylston St., Boston. Offices in principal cities.
ITALIAN LINE • THOS. COOK & SON

California

Hotel Laguna at Laguna Beach
The Charm of Old California
Combined with every convenience and comfort, quiet cordial hospitality, serene relaxation, unique. In a class all its own. Ideal climate, world famed art center, year-round play-land. All rooms with bath from $2.00; fine food, fine service, sensible prices. Free literature.

HOTEL ANDREWS
Oaks at Palm, San Luis Obispo
Quiet — Homelike
Good Beds — Good Meals
No Liquor Served

San Francisco

In SAN FRANCISCO
Hotel WHITCOMB
AT CIVIC CENTER
"500 rooms of comfortable hospitality"
Convenient to Opera House, Art Gallery, Library and Public Buildings.
Rooms with bath from $2.00
Dining Room—Coffee Shop
ERNEST DRURY, Mgr.

Michigan

Detroit's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel
THE WHITTIER
Burns Drive at the River
EUGENE I. BURKE, Manager
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Canada

The SPA OF CANADA Mineral Springs
Vacation in BRITISH COLUMBIA
Canada's Pacific Coast Province

Join the distinguished clientele of congenial people to relax and play amidst the charm of lake-and-mountain scenery. Finely appointed hotel, acres of beautiful gardens; European chef; golf, fishing, tennis, riding, sailing; spa waters, indoor swimming pool. Write for rates and accommodations.

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS HOTEL
HARRISON, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA

See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

SIGHTSEEING
IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

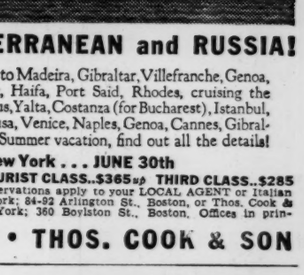
Seven regularly scheduled sightseeing tours of Southern California in de luxe parlor cars.

Late model limousines with chauffeurs in livery for hire by the hour, week or trip.

TANNER-GRAY LINE
Motor Tours
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
Telephone MUtual 3111
Branches in Santa Monica, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Pasadena, Death Valley, Palm Springs, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Wilmington, Phoenix, Tucson.

Los Angeles

IN LOS ANGELES



THE Rosslyn Hotels
Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals. . . .
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. *Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone*
Rooms with Bath from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

4077 W. 3rd St.
KIPLING HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Famous for its good food
A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2.00 Daily, with bath.

Arizona

TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated. Air Cooled. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates from $4.00 per day. Roof Garden. Sun Deck.

Alabama

LaClede Hotel
MOBILE'S NEWEST
Free Parking for Guests
150-158 GOVERNMENT STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA
G. ARCHER SMITH, Manager

Christian Science Lecture by Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B.

Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., of Detroit, Mich., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Good Government," last night, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Florence Siever Middaugh, C. S., Second Reader, who said:

"My friends, you are most welcome to this lecture. In acting as host The Mother Church offers you refreshment of a most satisfying nature.

"Perhaps at no time in the history of the world has mankind so much needed to know about government as it does today.

"Any failure to solve a mathematical problem proves that the rules have not been applied correctly. And if one fails to govern himself harmoniously it proves that he does not understand true government, and how to apply its rules.

"Christian Science gives us this understanding. We have with us this evening a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of this church, who will explain to us law and government as Christian Science reveals it.

"The lecture has a message for all, and it gives me much pleasure to introduce to you, Francis Lyster Jandron of Detroit, Michigan."

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

I. The Discovery That God Is Principle

Christian Science brings to you a message which will heal you, if you take it into your consciousness and let it abide there. If you will receive it as a friend it will reveal to you the divine Principle of all true government, by which alone man should be and must be governed. It will enable you to prove that you can enjoy this spiritual, harmonious government in your own present experience. When Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defined God as divine Principle, she put the world in possession of a discovery of far-reaching importance. Only a few stopped at first to listen, but year by year many others have come to see the vast significance of this spiritual discovery, and it is not too much to say that the thought of physical scientists has been profoundly influenced by it. That is not strange, for to know God as Principle brings the divine order within the range of the knowable and the provable.

Christian Science teaches that God, Spirit, the supreme cause and creator, self-existent Being, cannot be finite or personal. Wherever thought can reach, there at that moment God can be found. God's government is instantly available to redress wrong, no matter how long established a wrong may have seemed to be. It is instantly available to avert danger, no matter how formidable a danger may seem. Because God, Spirit, is divine Principle, it follows of course that His creation must be mental or spiritual, to be perceived only through spiritual sense. Christian Science teaches that if you will allow thoughts which are Godlike, that is, unselfish and spiritual, to take possession of your consciousness, they will govern your experience, because they partake of the immutable quality of the infinite self-enforcing Principle which they reflect. It makes clear that you have but to entertain mentally, to reason with, these Godlike thoughts, and they will give you employment; they will heal you of sickness and sin; they will supply your needs abundantly; they will enrich and beautify your life; they will lift you above fear. They will prove to you that to acknowledge and conform to the government of God, the divine Principle of all real being, is to place yourself where nothing unlike God can thwart or reverse the good which you have made your own. The Psalmist discerned this possibility when he sang, "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Practicing Peace in Daily Experience

Now since this is true, and Christian Science teaches that it can be proved, then all which appears to contradict or oppose God's government in national, collective, or individual affairs must be the result of a mistaken view of God's nature and power. Proportionately as God's spiritual government is understood and conformed to, human governments are improved. The peace and good will which flow from obedience to God's government are really the only sure foundations of progress. Hatred never made a nation or an individual strong or happy, and genuine peace and prosperity cannot result from war and destruction. In our endeavors to assure peace among the nations we must acknowledge that God's government is supreme, and practice peace and good will in our own daily experiences. In God's hands alone "is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

Mrs. Eddy's discovery came to a generation unprepared to receive it. It came because there was one who could understand it; because there were some who were conscious of their need of it. Divine Principle operates in the same way for all people and in all ages. It reveals itself to the seeing eye and the hearing ear. There had been spiritual seers and humble listeners long before our century who were able to gain an insight into God's ways and government. Through them the thought of the world was gradually lifted to the point of preparation for and receptivity of the final and scientific explanation of God and man. Abraham, for example, became convinced of God's oneness, without an equal. In the strength of this deep, spiritual conviction he turned away from the idolatrous beliefs of his day, and founded a new nation dedicated to the worship of God in His oneness. It is not surprising to find a New Testament writer speaking of Abraham as "the Friend of God." Inspired obedience to the divine Principle was necessary to enable this patriarch to gain the enlarged vision and to cling to it steadfastly. Abraham's achievement shows us how much can be accomplished through fidelity to God.

Triumph of Meekness Over Human Will

Another long step toward complete recognition of God's government of man came centuries later, when Moses, face to face with God on the mountaintop, made the discovery that God is a Lawgiver. How Moses prepared himself for this discovery is told in the Old Testament. Moses learned from his mistakes, as most of us have to do. Without the guidance of Science the only way to learn is by experience. Under the government of self-will Moses slew an Egyptian, and he spent forty years in the wilderness, learning how to subdue human will and how to be meek. Small wonder that he was then able to hear God's voice and to rescue his people from bondage. Through meekness Moses became the servant of God, infinite intelligence. The Ten Commandments stand today as the imperishable monument to his triumph of meekness over human will, by which God was revealed as the only Lawgiver for man.

Again centuries passed, and, with the coming to earth of Christ Jesus, humanity at last received the supreme proof of God's government of man. Mrs. Eddy has described Jesus as "the most scientific man that ever trod the globe" (Science and Health, p. 313). Into the "Thou shalt's" and "Thou shalt not's" of the Ten Commandments he poured the understanding and proof that God is Love. He taught that the God who is One, as Abraham saw, the God who is a Lawgiver and works through law, as Moses taught, does provide the means for redeeming all His children from every temptation to fall short of the requirements of the divine law. Without such a proof of Love, God could not be known as One, and a destructive element would be boasting itself above God's law. Jesus was so completely governed by God in thought and deed that his career conclusively proved the inseparable oneness of God and man. As Mrs. Eddy, in a striking summary, has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 179): "The character of the Nazarene Prophet illustrates the Principle and practice of a true divinity and humanity." Jesus lived in a small and little-known province no larger than the State of New Hampshire; he left behind him not one written word to explain his teachings, yet the centuries have fulfilled his declaration, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." With the words, "Before Abraham was, I am," he boldly asserted the eternal, scientific foundation of his understanding of God. Reproached by the Jews for lack of learning, yet able to read the Hebrew Scriptures in the synagogue, to speak in Aramaic in Judaea and Galilee, and to teach and heal in Tyre and Sidon, where Greek was spoken, he who spake as "never man spake" proved that the Christ, when understood, triumphs at every point over the opposing evidence and limitations of heredity and environment.

God's Government Is Ever Available

Christ Jesus' life and work on earth demonstrated that God's government is available in every human need. Our Lord quieted the storm when it arose; he healed the sick when they needed his help; he fed the multitude in the desert when they were hungry. He was able to do these great works because he understood that under God's government there is no storm which can overrule man's God-given right to peace and safety; no sickness which can overrule his God-given health and well-being; no famine or depression which can overrule the abundance which God freely supplies. Through Christian Science we learn that Christ belongs not only to a bygone age, but to all ages. Mrs. Eddy sounds the drums and bugles of universal salvation in a simple definition which I quote from page 583 of the Christian Science textbook,' "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." You will notice that this definition of Christ is written in the present tense. It reads: "Christ. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." God is always able to make Himself manifest. Divinity is constantly beckoning every one of us to awake, arise, and take our rightful place under God's government. As we respond to these divine demands we reflect a measure of the undying power which Jesus demonstrated. Through Christ humanity becomes linked to God.

Christian Science takes nothing away from the Bible record of the unfolding of the supreme realities of being to human consciousness. In Science and Health (p. 547) Mrs. Eddy has written: "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained. . . It is this spiritual perception of Scripture," she continues, "which lifts humanity out of disease and death and inspires faith." In the sacred pages of Scripture, legend and history, mythology and truth, mistakes and triumphs, curses and blessings, evil suggestion and revelation seem often to walk side by side. Thus does the inspired Word depict the wanderings of human thought as it gropes uncertainly in its search for God, learning its lessons in a wilderness of suffering, and victimized by its own mistakes. Christian Science, with its clear, exact statement of God's nature, enables every sincere seeker for truth to distinguish between the man whom God created in His own likeness and the false image which ignorance appears to have built. In Science and Health (p. 259) Mrs. Eddy tells us, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man.—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

II. The Proof That Man Is Governed by Divine Principle

A personal view is something entirely different from conviction based on an understanding of divine Principle. One may be honest because he thinks honesty is a good policy to follow, and that of course is good as far as it goes, but until he has become honest from conviction, through obedience to divine Principle, his honesty is something which under sufficient pressure may be perverted and even lost. Honesty based upon Principle is not a personal possession; it operates in the same way at all times. It is not put on or taken off as expediency directs; it governs the honest man.

What is true of honesty is equally true of health. To consider health as a personal possession is no guarantee of retaining it; while to understand, in some degree at least, the teachings of Christian Science that divine Principle, God, produces health and harmony in man, will do vastly more to improve and maintain sound health for you than you can ever do by believing that sickness is brought about by weather, by diet, or by heredity.

Perhaps this may make it clear to you how important is the teaching of Christian Science that God is Principle. The Godlike thoughts or ideas which have Principle for their foundation cannot be lost, mislaid, forgotten, perverted, nor reversed. They are not the private or personal possession of anyone. They are available to all, at all times, everywhere. Everyone may use these divine thoughts or ideas freely, without impoverishing or harming himself or anyone else. That which is based on Principle can be shared without loss; it can be taught to others, repeated, proved, and multiplied infinitely. Under the government of divine Principle, promise and fulfillment, plan and execution, cause and effect are one and inseparable.

Jesus Understood Divine Government

If Jesus had been merely a wonder-worker, the possessor of a miraculous gift of healing and fortitude, this alone would not have enabled him to teach his disciples how to heal. He could not have made them understand what he himself did not understand. But Jesus the Christ understood and obeyed divine government, and through his teachings his disciples came to share their Master's spiritual understanding of God's government to some degree; in turn, they became able to heal and to teach others. For more than two centuries the early Christians practiced spiritual healing. It was only when spiritual understanding became more and more beclouded by personal, material views of God that healing ceased to be a spontaneous characteristic of Christian activity.

In our age, under divine inspiration, Mrs. Eddy perceived the truth that God is divine Principle. She proved this truth, and in her textbook gave her discovery to mankind. She did not depart from the method by which Jesus taught and proved his understanding of it. She gave to mankind an elucidation of the Science of being, for the age had come when it could be understood.

Christ Jesus summed up the requirements of God's government as love for God and love for one's neighbor. Love for God demands more than blind obedience or emotional affection. To love God we must understand Him. Love for our neighbor bears witness to our obedience to God's government. It follows that if one were to attempt to love God without loving his fellow men, he would fail to obey God and would soon cease to love Him also. Unselfish love for one's fellow men evidences the measure of one's love for God, as divine Principle. Let me illustrate this.

Christian Science Heals Unemployment

Not long ago a man who had been unemployed for a long time and who was almost destitute heard for the first time that Christian Science could help him. He was then in a state of despair, for through poverty his appearance had become so uninviting that employers would not listen to his pleas for work. He had been given the name of a Christian Science practitioner who lived in a large hotel. When he went to see her he was refused admittance by the hotel doorman because of his shabby appearance. He pleadingly explained why he had come, and the doorman finally let him enter, remarking, "I wish you would tell me on your way out what a Christian Science practitioner can do for a man in your plight." After his visit with the practitioner the visitor returned, and the doorman inquired, "Did she give you a job?" "No," was the reply, "but she told me that unemployment belongs to no man, and that I can prove it." The doorman was silent for a moment, and then said very seriously: "I have a brother-in-law who has been unemployed for several months, and I have had to support him and his family. Now if Christian Science works for you, I wish you would let me know, and I'll see if it won't work for my brother-in-law also." Two days later, the visitor returned to the hotel and greeted the doorman joyfully. "I've got a job," he said, naming the factory where he had found employment. And he went on triumphantly: "That Christian Science practitioner told me that unemployment belongs to no man, so if you'll send your brother-in-law to me, I'll find a job for him." Within a few days a position was found for the doorman's relative; and the doorman himself afterward declared: "I'll never fear unemployment again. I see now that it belongs to no man." In just such benevolent and uplifting ways does Christian Science prove that since unemployment does not emanate from God, it cannot belong to man, for it has no Principle to sustain it, and it can have no identity to express it. Under God's government there can be no unemployment.

Christian Scientists constantly endeavor, by study and meditation, by prayer and thanksgiving, to love God and to understand Him better. They learn too by experience that their love for God must translate itself into daily deeds of helpful service or it will become frozen and barren. Good deeds fit into their place in an infinite cycle of good which begins and ends with God. That which is based on divine Principle has its beginning in God, and it can have no end but good.

Let me give you another illustration which will help you to understand why our love for our fellow men must go hand in hand with our love for or understanding of God.

Beauty and Perfection of God's Government

A woman who had suffered from deafness for several years began to study Christian Science. She read and studied the Christian Science textbook faithfully, giving every hour which she could spare to the task, and her thought became enraptured with contemplation of the beauty and perfection of God's government which the book revealed. Her deafness, however, showed no improvement. One day a little daughter of hers, returning from school, asked her to sew a button on the child's coat. Mother was studying when this request was made, and she answered rather impatiently that she must not be bothered, for she could not attend to the button now. The child stood and watched her mother in silence for a few moments and then said very firmly, "Mother, since you began to study Christian Science, you don't love me as you used to." Mother was startled and resentful, and with some warmth she denied the child's assertion. But the child persisted. "You are studying all the time," she said, "and you don't pay any attention to sister and me." The child's rebuke went home; Mother promptly laid aside her books and sewed on the button. While she was doing this her deafness disappeared; she was healed. A healing in Christian Science is never complete until the patient has learned to give love as well as to receive it.

Man Is Freed From False Rule of Evil

God's government affords the freedom of self-government, because man governed by God is self-governed. He is freed from the false, tyrannical rule of evil; he comes under the just government of the divine Principle, which operates for him with complete authority. God's kingdom comes on earth through prayer, through that sacred communion with the divine Principle of all good wherein the seeker realizes the presence and the sufficiency of good to meet each human need. The prayer of the Christian Scientist pierces the mist of fear and resentment, and realizes that man is now the perfect image of his Maker. Knowing that of himself he can do nothing, a Christian Scientist will not be led astray into bypaths of egotism and self-righteousness. He knows that only through purification of thought and deed can he reflect the divine likeness enough to heal.

Christian Science makes clear one's duties to his neighbor, his obligation to obey the laws of his country, and his responsibilities to his family and his home. It strengthens his ability to fulfill every human obligation, by strengthening his purpose to love his neighbor as himself, and to rely on Principle for his own reward and safety. A Christian Scientist is a better citizen, a more loving husband or wife, father or mother, neighbor or friend, because he is learning that to obey God's government every human obligation must be fulfilled in love and righteousness.

In an interview which was published in the Boston Herald in March, 1898 (Miscellany, p. 278), Mrs. Eddy said: "The government of divine Love is supreme. Love rules the universe, and its edict hath gone forth: 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me,' and 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' "

III. Man's Freedom From False Government

A physician told me recently that many young men in the medical schools and many practicing physicians are complaining that they have received no instruction in how to overcome mental influences which foster and prolong disease. Physicians are beginning to see that the mental state which causes disease must be healed in order to destroy the disease. No material remedy can cure hatred.

This physician added that the time is coming when doctors will no longer give names to diseases, because, as he put it, disease cannot be classified, as no two people have exactly the same ailment. This is an interesting admission, and points to the fact which Christian Science teaches: that disease has no law to govern it, but exists only as a supposed consequence of some individual belief or mental impression.

The law of God makes disease impossible. Disease can seem to exist only through a mistaken human belief that it is real and that it has the force of law. When the unreality of disease is understood it disappears, leaving no after-effects. Through the understanding of this fact Christian Science heals disease.

Christian Science teaches that all evil is mental in its origin, and any specific evil can be permanently cured by bringing the thoughts of its intended victim under the government of God. Evil has no real existence or entity. In other words, it is like a night-dream, which, however terrifying and real it may seem, is seen upon awakening to be utterly without reality. And as in a night-dream the dream-experience vanishes when the dreamer awakes, so just as certainly does your suffering vanish as soon as you realize that its origin is a fear of that which has no real existence.

Evil Has No Power to Injure Man

Mrs. Eddy summed up the supposed influence of evil under the term animal magnetism. She did not originate the term. She exposed the deceptions of evil. She proved conclusively that to see the unreality of evil suggestion is to disarm it; and to refuse it power is to destroy it. Jesus met the claim in the same inspired way when he declared, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

Every influence which contends that you are outside of God's government is a deceiver. It may try to appear respectable and authentic, for not otherwise would it be obeyed. Evil tries to acquire this cloak of respectability and authority by usurping the garments of law. It begins by calling itself by your name and by speaking in your name. It suggests its purpose to you, bidding you acknowledge that you are sick, or wretched, or inclined to sin. Christian Science says to you: Awake! Recognize that under God's government man cannot be sick, or wretched, or inclined to sin. Awake to see that because man is subject to God's government and to none other, because his being is governed by divine Principle, which is wholly good, he can neither be, know, nor do anything which is not wholly in harmony with that perfect Principle. Perhaps self-love and self-pity have been clamoring that you have been unjustly deprived of good, that you are neglected. Perhaps self-will has been urging that you should refuse to acknowledge and correct a mistake. Turn away from these deceitful arguments. Divine Principle alone governs man, and under God's government man is now and always at the very point of satisfaction, wholeness, and right-doing.

Evil has no power to injure man, no matter whether it call itself a law of nature, a law of health, or an unjust state law. Evil is unreal, for God's government destroys it. When Jesus walked on the water he was acting in obedience to God's government, which gives man dominion over all the earth. It was not a personal peculiarity which enabled him to defy the law of gravity. He walked on the water because he understood that he could express spiritual mastery over all the evidence which the physical senses present. Peter endeavored to emulate the Master, but he became fearful, and would have sunk if Jesus had not rescued him. It was Peter's fear and not a law of gravity which made him sink. It was Jesus' inspired understanding of God's loving government which saved Peter.

God the Only Father and Mother of Man

Christian Science teaches that we can escape from the bondage imposed by a supposed law of heredity; that we can suffer from no mistakes but our own, and from our own only so long as they are uncorrected. Heredity is a commonly held belief, but it is not supported by divine Principle, and it has no power to enforce itself when opposed by an understanding of God's government. The divine Principle, God, is the only Father and Mother of man.

Christian Science teaches you how you can free yourself from so-called health laws, which often might better be called laws of fear or laws of disease. The intelligence which accompanies an understanding of God's nature exposes them and proves their utter impotence. A supposed law which does not accord with the government of good can never stand the test of divine justice. Its seeming effects on the body are but the product of an illusion, and they will disappear when the illusion yields to a scientific understanding of the spiritual law which governs man. Christian Science is at work every day healing the sick and the sinning in proof of this.

Mere weight of repetition cannot endow a falsehood with one particle of truth. Understanding this you can protect yourself from unjust onslaughts and false reports. Under God's government one is able to distinguish between right and wrong, regardless of any deceiving evidence which the physical senses may offer. Christian Scientists, obediently seeking to enshrine in consciousness the perfect model of God's creation, are learning that man cannot be influenced contrary to the will of God. Only the divine Mind can originate thought. God's thoughts pass to man, not through dreams or mysteries, but through the activity of a reasoning, discriminating intelligence; they can always be known by their conformity to good.

Christian Science teaches that God, divine Principle, is the only Life of man, and that God's creation cannot really die. Only the false belief that life exists in matter can have an end. As we understand Life better, we lose our fear of death and we are saved from its sting. Our great Way-shower, Jesus the Christ, trod the path of salvation for us, and what he did we too can do as we approach his purity. Unselfed love is the key to this attainment.

Perhaps someone may say: "You say that we shall overcome death through unselfed love. One who was very dear to me has been taken away, and oh! I loved him so. What do you mean by unselfed love?" My brother, my sister: unselfed love is spiritual purity, which enables you to take God's hand and go forward unafraid. Let this love, which "seeketh not her own," awaken you to the gladness of knowing that man is spiritual and that God is his Life. As you put this into practice, grief and loss and incompleteness will be healed, for under God's government you cannot for one instant be deprived of good.

IV. Mrs. Eddy

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science is one of the great religious leaders of the ages. Her life and work deserve the earnest study of thinking men and women. Her career is distinguished alike for what she overcame and for what she accomplished. Almost an invalid until she was forty-five years of age, her discovery of Christian Science, in 1866, brought her to the threshold of forty-five more years spent in ceaseless activity on behalf of humanity, and opened a new religious epoch for the world. Mrs. Eddy should be judged only by the fruits of her labors for the unselfishness of her life-purpose to become at once apparent. Unfaltering in her reliance on God and unfaltering in her love for man, she met trials and persecutions without bitterness, and, in the spirit of the great Master, blessed those who cursed her.

She proved what she taught. She lived her own teachings courageously and humbly. In 1894, when the country was in the depths of a great financial depression, she called on her followers to build the original edifice of The Mother Church in Boston, and under her inspired leadership it was promptly completed and fully paid for. Cries of poverty and distress were widespread in that year, but to Mrs. Eddy's spiritually illumined consciousness, spiritual resources could not be restricted by false human beliefs. Mrs. Eddy laid hold of the infinite resources of divine intelligence through unselfish reliance upon God. No one was ever poorer or less loving for following Mrs. Eddy.

Mrs. Eddy was not content with merely making it known to others how the sick and the sinning might be healed through Christian Science. Imbued as she was with a boundless love for all humanity, she established a church which should afford all the protection and all the encouragement that every seeker for the divine government might need. She named her church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; its branches are found throughout the world. Christian Scientists are grateful for their church. They take church attendance seriously, bringing to the services of the church their offerings of consecration, thanksgiving, and brotherly love.

At the age of 87, with the youthful vision and spiritual alertness of one who walks with God, Mrs. Eddy established an international daily newspaper, The Christian Science Monitor, now in the twenty-seventh year of its useful and successful career. She personally directed the transactions involved in this great task. The Monitor may be regarded as a culminating achievement in Mrs. Eddy's life of unselfish devotion to her ideal of Christlike government.

Mrs. Eddy's fame is secure, though life meant to her only an opportunity to serve God faithfully. The church which she founded, and her great work, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and her other writings are living witnesses to her purpose, her motives, and her achievements. She gave to humanity the Science of being and her priceless example of spiritual leadership. Through her writings spiritual leadership is made available to guide mankind into the light of ever-present good.

V. Man's Blessedness Under God's Government

To bring God's government into your life is not difficult. Quite the contrary, for the rule is very simple: Acknowledge; obey; stand fast. It is always safe to wait on God. The Bible tells us: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." This is a proclamation of divine government which is applicable to every situation and to every hour of the day. To wait on God we must set aside fear and self-seeking, and humbly trust ourselves to Him understandingly and expectantly. We can be brought into no difficulty which will not yield if we wait on God. Good government is not remote, nor beyond our reach; it is available to us now. It comes to us through the ever-present Christ, the Comforter which Christian Science brings to our understanding.

In the Sermon on the Mount, Christ Jesus uttered the Beatitudes, which proclaim the blessedness of those who do the Father's will and subdue human will. The Beatitudes include in their assurances of blessings spiritual qualities through which human thought is exalted and receives the illumination of Christ. Every unselfish thought or deed is under the protection of God's government.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven," declared the Master. To be poor in spirit, to become conscious of one's need of the spiritual sustenance which God alone can supply, renders one receptive to the kingdom of God here and now. When conscious of his need of God, man finds that need already satisfied. His blessing is not a future one; it is one which he can inherit now. And they who are "persecuted for righteousness' sake," theirs too is "the kingdom of heaven." They who resist the buffetings of personal sense and remain staunch in their loyalty to God, who in the presence of death itself can, like Jesus at the tomb of Lazarus, declare, "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me," to them is the government of good revealed, in spite of the stones which injustice and sorrow may have rolled to bar their progress. Christian Science shows you how you can prove your right to this blessedness today.

"Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." He who is at peace with God is at peace with himself and at peace with his fellow men. He is the heir of God, not at some future time but today. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Arise and claim this blessing with confidence, and possess it with assurance, for human envy cannot take it away.

"Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted." No sense of lack or loss is beyond the power of divine Love to heal. Oh, mourner, lift up your eyes and behold the Christ! Cast aside the sackcloth of mourning and take into your consciousness the blessed fact that all that the Father has is yours to enjoy. As you do this you come under God's government, and you are blessed.

"Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth." To be meek is to do God's will, to be submissive to His government, regardless of penalties which worldly beliefs may attach to such obedience. Here is a blessing within the reach of everyone, even the assurance of dominion over materiality in all its forms. It is yours, if you will have it, today. "Blessed are the meek."

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled." Even the simple desire to know God better is blessed, blessed with its very fulfillment. No human consciousness can there be so darkened that it is not able to reach up to this simple prayer for good. And with the prayer comes blessedness: "Blessed are they."

"Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." No law of God imposes penalties or suffering for the good which you do to your neighbor unselfishly. There is a blessing, a rich gain, which you can possess today, for every loving thought and deed. Accept this blessing. "Blessed are the merciful."

Spiritual Purity Brings Blessings

"Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." When the voices of physical sense are hushed, when thought is transfigured through complete subjection to the divine will, then God is seen face to face. This is the spiritual ascension above all human striving, in which man finds himself through Science in conscious and complete harmony with God's government. For this spiritual purity there can be no counterfeit. The blessedness which it brings, no person, place, nor thing can take away. "Blessed are the pure in heart."

In the early days of the Christian Science Cause, when Mrs. Eddy served as pastor of her church in Boston, she wrote a short poem. It is named "Feed My Sheep" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 46). Every Christian Scientist treasures it, and its beauty and tenderness have been repeatedly acknowledged by many who are not Christian Scientists. In simple, touching words which kindle with the beauty of holiness, it tells of God's loving government of His children, and how every lamb in every flock may come under its protection. In these lines there is a prayer and a blessing for everyone in this audience eternally.

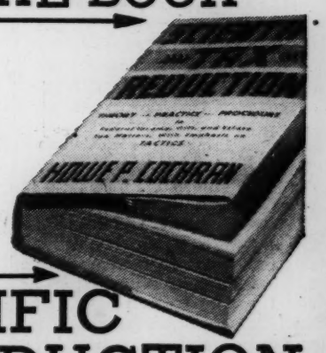
"Shepherd, show me how to go
O'er the hillside steep,
How to gather, how to sow.—
How to feed Thy sheep;
I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way.

"Thou wilt bind the stubborn will,
Wound the callous breast,
Make self-righteousness be still,
Break earth's stupid rest.
Strangers on a barren shore,
Lab'ring long and lone,
We would enter by the door,
And thou know'st Thine own.

"So when day grows dark and cold,
Tear or triumph harms,
Lead Thy lambkins to the fold,
Take them in Thine arms;
Feed the hungry, heal the heart,
Till the morning's beam;
White as wool, ere they depart,
Shepherd, wash them clean."

Brodie & Son
Have Your Clothes
MADE FOR YOU
by the Custom Tailor. If so, the result will be assured.
262 WASHINGTON STREET
Corner Water
BOSTON

HERE'S THE BOOK
that will help you solve your
Federal Tax Problems
Income (Corporation and Individual)—Estate—Gift



SCIENTIFIC TAX REDUCTION

FEDERAL TAX LAW AND PROCEDURE, INCLUDING THE REVENUE ACT OF 1936 AND REGULATIONS 94

By HOWE P. COCHRAN

Nowadays, almost every one—whether he likes it or not—must deal with a tax problem of some kind. For all such persons, whether laymen, business executives, or tax specialists, this new, much-needed book really explains the intricacies of the Federal Tax laws. The author contends that, in many instances, it is possible to effect legitimate, ethical, and justifiable savings in Federal taxes and in this book he shows in a simple, readable way how to determine the legal minimum tax.

The book shows how to prepare tax returns, simple or difficult. It shows how to handle disputes between taxpayer and government.

It will help accountants, lawyers, and tax consultants improve their service to clients.

It provides an error-proof method for determining the basic values for computing gain and loss on sales. This alone justifies the purchase of the book.

Unique practice cases show clearly every move in handling a tax problem, from the preparation of the return to the ultimate conclusion.

The quizzes in the supplement enable the reader to prove by test his knowledge gained from reading the book.

The author is an expert in this field, having been engaged in tax practice for seventeen years, before the United States Treasury Department and at the bar of various Federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court. He has played an active part in shaping tax procedure.

This large book of 750 pages, thoroughly indexed, durably bound in buckram, stamped in gold, is a genuine value at the price of $7.50. It may easily save you many times this small sum.

FREE EXAMINATION OFFER

Mail the coupon below with your remittance and you will receive by return mail a copy of "Scientific Tax Reduction." Examine it carefully. If you are not entirely satisfied, you may return it within ten days, at our expense, and for full refund.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 17(
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of "Scientific Tax Reduction," by H. P. Cochran. I enclose remittance of $7.50 plus 18 cents shipping charge. If I am not entirely satisfied, I may return the book to you, at your expense, within ten days for full refund.

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

John and I Buy a Yacht

WE HAD never bought a yacht together before, John and I, so I was naturally careful to express myself fully and openly on the subject before we started.

"John, old boy," I said, "I really have a lot of gardening to do here today. It's the first day of spring, and buying a yacht means an expedition, and an expedition won't spade this ground or get rid of these insects. I —"

But John interrupted. The trip was a mere matter of thirty miles, the day *was* the first day of spring—and we hadn't seen the harbor at San Pedro together since the strike began, back in the middle of winter.

"All right," I said finally. "But it must not cost money. You understand—no money."

John thought that would be quite suitable. We were in a manner, he intimated, only shopping for the yacht anyway.

"We can tell the people at the yacht harbor that when we get there," he said.

* * *

IT WILL BE admitted, I think, that anyone would be willing to buy a yacht under such tolerant conditions; so, while he ran next door to tell his mother that he was going to San Pedro with "Uncle Peter," I put away the gardening tools and backed the car out of the garage.

Our first view of the harbor, as always, was from the green Palos Verdes hills, harbor and scimitar beach stretching away south into a mild haze, the nearer ocean, not quite a summer ocean yet, flashing gray-green in the sun. People who are supposed to know say it isn't a harbor at all, and that we ought to see Seattle harbor or San Francisco harbor or even Portland harbor. But I never tell John these reports, because to him San Pedro really is a harbor and he loves it as only a lad of thirteen can who has never seen another.

* * *

WE CIRCLE AROUND, usually, first to the Japanese fishing village, watching the take of tiny sardines being unloaded from the grimy boats; but today I pulled the car up a good mile short of the fishing village in response to John's hand on my arm.

"There it is, Uncle Peter! There it is!" he shouted, pointing.

The lower yacht harbor lay below us, a hundred or more shining vessels moored to the two sides of a long float, waiting, I suppose, for the better weather outside the breakwater which our day only promised.

A young fellow in seaboots, with a greatly aged petty officer's cap pushed far back on his straw-colored hair, was sloshing down everything as we descended—the boathouse, the sides of near-by cars, the gangplank leading to the float—whatever would take water.

* * *

I FOUND JOHN shortly, far out on the float, looking with spry, active longing at a delicate little sloop. The float swayed under me as he jumped from it to the sloop's deck and back to the float again. Near-by owners of boats were in some number, painting gear and replenishing canvas and other tackle.

"Isn't she a beauty, though, Uncle Peter?"

I looked "her" over with what I hoped John would take for a practiced seaman's eye and grew judicious—for an efficient yacht salesman had been at my elbow from the moment I stepped on the float.

"Well," I said, "don't you think she's a bit small?"

"*Small!* She's over twenty feet!" John cried. "Harry Pigeon sailed around the world in one only thirty! Stevenson and Jack London and a lot of people have had small boats. Why, a big boat's twice as much expense as a small one, Uncle Peter. James Norman Hall writes about Tahitians sailing out into the ocean in boats that aren't much more than half the size of this one!"

"Well," I countered doggedly, with one eye on the salesman, "she doesn't seem to me to have quite enough space, John. We'd have to sleep a crew, you know—and we'd have to have room for some sort of auxiliary. Yes, I'm sure we'd have to have an auxiliary."

I looked at the yacht salesman triumphantly—and found him shining his nails on the lapels of his coat and looking off into space.

"She has an auxiliary," he said, and turned and walked away. He knew we were landlubbers.

"Didn't you *see* it?" John whispered.

"No. Where?" I asked.

John lifted a little strip of canvas about the size of a pocket handkerchief and displayed a small engine.

"Oh;" I said shamefacedly. "Is *that* an auxiliary?"

* * *

POWER YACHTS WITH slim shining sides, commodious cabined boats with diesel engines, with galleys and lounging decks, lovely birdlike sailing yachts which rested on the water so lightly that it seemed as if a slight shove would send them swan-like out onto the water of the bay—we looked at them all. The afternoon waned, and the sun sank in purpling splendor behind Palos Verdes before we were aware of it. I was engaged in conversation with the owner of a power boat about a new kind of fertilizer for frozen lawns—and John, I suppose, had been gone for some time before I missed him. I found him, a harried three or four minutes later, at the extreme end of the float. He was on a ship that had seen better days, he was carrying a paint bucket in one hand and its brush in the other, and was covered with paint and dirt from head to foot. But his smile was that of the completely happy man.

"She's a Norwegian double-ender—a yawl—and they're taking her to the South Seas!" he piped as I came up. "She sleeps six and a cook, she's forty-nine feet over all, she's got a diesel—and we're painting her!" he finished up lamely—and unnecessarily.

* * *

HER OWNERS, TO whom he introduced me, were three boys of about seventeen who had bought her together and were really contemplating a trip to the South Seas as soon as they could replace a mast and rig her with new canvas.

"We've just asked him," one of them said, pointing to John, "if he'd like to go along."

John looked at me with the eyes of an ancient prophet battling down temptation. But he spoke no word.

"It is a tempting offer," I said, as calmly as I could for wanting to laugh at John's face, "and I wouldn't blame him if he took you up on it. You've a fine boat here, and she'll make a gallant trip, I haven't any doubt—and old John here would be a great help to you, steering, and helping make sail, and things of that sort. But I'm afraid it can't be now," I said. "You see, John ought to know navigation before he goes on a trip like that—I thought I'd teach him dead reckoning myself—and then after that it'll be up to him. He'll at least be able to take charge of a ship if he has to. I mean, if there's a shipwreck, or he decides to go alone, or anything like that."

* * *

I WAS, OF course, beginning to cast about in my mind just how long it would take me to relearn dead reckoning myself before teaching it to John. But the ruse worked. The immediate, urgent, unanswerable need went out of John's eyes, and he hid a little grin.

He waited until we were bowling along comfortably toward home, however, before he spoke about it.

"They only paid three hundred and fifty dollars for her," he said. I waited for what was coming.

"And Uncle Peter," he said.

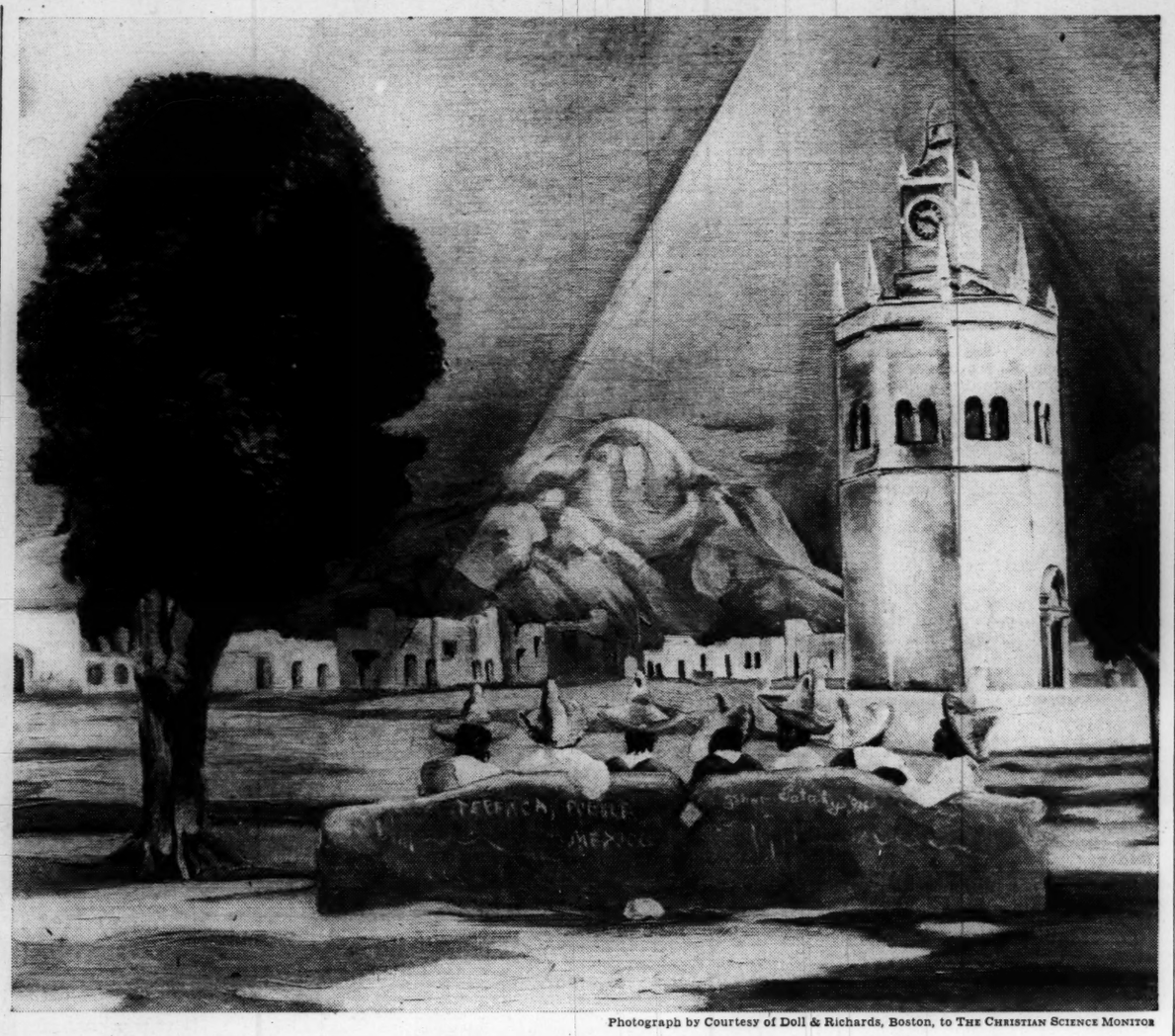
"Yes, John, old top," I said.

"You won't really have to teach me dead reckoning, you know," he said.

"No, John, old top," I said.

"No," he said. "I had that last year in high school. We're taking the sextant this year."

F. D.



Photograph by Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICAN PUEBLO, BY TIBOR PATAKY

THE painter of "Mexican Pueblo" is Hungarian by birth, though he now lives in the United States; hence his pictures treat of both scenes of his native land and of Mexico. There is a great deal of difference between his handling of the Mexican countryside and that of the average painter. Tibor Pataky brings imagination to his subject, endows it with more color, more luxuriance than it possesses. With the privilege of the artist, he stresses certain features, suppresses others. But all details, people, trees, mountains, churches, are all brought within the scheme of a decorative design.

Market at Esna

AT ESNA a long bridge, modern in construction, spans the Nile. During the flood season, the high-flowing waters mount almost to the flooring as they spread across the countryside in every direction to refresh and enrich the parched land. The railway from Luxor is on the side of the river opposite the town, as though it had been deemed fitting to avoid the intrusion of modernity into life and scenes which have changed little for forty centuries.

For here, if anywhere, is the Egypt of the past. See now this moving panorama of antiquity as it crosses the bridge into the town on the weekly market-day. Possibly the motor-car of a tourist en route from Luxor to the great temples at Edfou, some miles beyond, is edging a slow and careful way through the market-going multitude; but no other discordant note of a less tranquil age breaks the perfect harmony of this symphony of a long-gone day.

Through Esna the impatient tourist speeds apace, that is to say, when the thronging peasantry about the market-place permit. And, as he speeds, he misses something of the real Egypt, that Egypt which has fled the towns of the great hotels and the "conducted tours." But this, being the day of the weekly bartering, offers a sufficient obstacle to heedless progress through the ancient town on the shores of the great river. For in the narrow streets camels, donkeys, water-buffalo, sheep and goats and fowl and swine, and above all the people, people from all the countryside round about, struggle to gain the market-place in the center of the town.

Camel caravans of a score of laden beasts, burden-bearing donkeys patiently indifferent to all about them, desert-dwellers with their goats and dogs, food vendors, peddlers of all sorts of things, snake-charmers and musicians and story-tellers and dancers and illusionists jostle each other through the dusty lanes and alleys of a town in a rainless land. Dashes of color where an orange-seller's golden globes or the bright raiment of a nomad woman break the negative browns and grays and saffrons of soil and house and beast, catching the eye like the golden bracelet around the wrist of a Bedouin girl in which all her material wealth is comprised.

Through a thin haze of dust the midday sun bathes the market-place in a yellow flood of light. Far-come camels growl and grumble their relief as they sink clumsily to rest in the shade of rough clay walls. Donkeys with drooping heads blink sleepily while their owners barter dates and wheat for sugar and salt and cotton cloth. A desert sheik, silk-turbaned and pink-booted, dismounts from a splendid Arab stallion and elbows an arrogant way through the multitude to the stall of the cobbler. A gravely-attentive group pays heed to a holy man expounding the Koran in a rhythmic chant. Hard by a magician, watched with equally impassive interest by a younger throng, draws incredible objects from the beard of a patriarch.

You try to realize that this scene has been repeated here week by week, year in and year out, century after century, for five thousand years. Hardly a detail of it has altered since yonder "lotus columns," of the noble temple now being excavated, bore afresh the brilliant colors whose faint traces yet cling to the richly-carven stone. Here time has meant nothing, still means nothing. These folk of Upper Egypt, living frugally yet possessing the essentials, are little concerned with the world. As they gather in the market-place, they converse amiably of their affairs, of the trifling incidents of their lives, of the day's trading, little more aware of the lands beyond the Nile's blending with the sea than were their forebears who served the Pharaohs. For here in the heart of Egypt, around such as the market-place at Esna, the world of antiquity yet endures.

M. T. G.

Spring Silhouette

Now, before myriad leaves
Veil the stark beauty
Of the trees,
Mark well a silhouette
Of boughs against
An evening sky
Where Venus alone
Spangles
A pale green cloud.

MARION BROWNELL

Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS evident that many are dissatisfied with certain obvious trends in human experience. They are looking at business conditions with misgivings and doubt; they are observing human relations, international as well as individual, with suspicion, fear, and unrest. They are anxious and fearful about health and many other things relating to well-being. So it is apparent that from the human standpoint the outlook is anything but satisfying.

But the prophet Jeremiah voiced this reassuring statement (Jeremiah 31:14): "And my people shall be satisfied with my goodness, saith the Lord." The Bible is full of promises and also proofs of the available protection, wisdom, and potency of infinite Love, wherein one and all may find spiritual awakening and satisfaction here and now. True satisfaction is a spiritually true state of mind, a continuous condition of contentment. This condition, however, comes not through the testimony of the five physical senses, but through spiritual understanding and the evidence of divine power.

It is possible to express complete satisfaction only as we grasp the truth of the one perfect creator and the inevitably faultless spiritual creation. On page 519 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Deity was satisfied with His work. How could He be otherwise, since the spiritual creation was the outgrowth, the emanation, of His infinite self-containment and immortal wisdom?" Since the creator is satisfied with His creation, certainly man, God's representative, must eternally express true satisfaction.

Dissatisfaction, then, springs not from God's creation, but from a mistaken concept of creation as material. Whatever depicts imperfection, discord, failure, and misery is a human misconception, and not the reality of being. Health, happiness, peace, success, and harmony are indeed satisfying states of being, and Christian Science teaches that these are the legitimate and true phenomena of creation, and that every spiritually enlightened and faithful individual has the right to experience them in full measure.

Our thoughts are ever being expressed in our experiences, and it is impossible to experience contentment while our thoughts are materialistic and perverted. Inasmuch as all error springs from what is termed in Scriptures "the carnal mind," it is certain that we shall be discontented just as long as we entertain the false suggestions of this so-called mind—such as selfishness, fear, evil, worry. In spiritual thinking alone we find rest and enjoyment and refuge from materiality.

Scientifically to understand that there is but one Mind, namely, God, and to learn to reflect and express this infinite Mind, is to do away with vexation and draw nearer to spiritual satisfaction. By keeping our consciousness filled with true thoughts and concepts, we become aware of that which is harmonious and blissful. "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts" (*ibid.*, p. 261).

The material concept we entertain of ourselves is responsible for our human discords. The remedy is in understanding that God is the creator of man, and that the one perfect cause produces only perfect effects. Thus the true man is the perfect manifestation of infinite Love. Acknowledgment of this fact enables us to perceive that man's entire action is under the wise control of unerring intelligence, and that nothing evil or disadvantageous enters real being. The material senses are inadequate to present the true status of man; they depict a perverted and erroneous concept which human beings in their ignorance call man. If we accept this concept, we consent to multitudinous difficulties.

On the other hand, if we intelligently resist the prevalent belief that selfhood is material and imperfect, we are better able to grasp in some measure the facts of man's true being as incorporeal, indestructible, and Godlike. Then we become aware of stable satisfaction.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 17:15), "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." We, too, shall be entirely satisfied when we discern our spiritual identity, as the image of God, good. All real cause, law, and action is favorable to our welfare. The only thing that would tend to oppose the harmony of our being is superstition, without power or authority. Good alone is real and permanent. Here is the secret of enduring satisfaction.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Satisfaction

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST évident qu'une foule de personnes sont peu satisfaites de certaines tendances qui se marquent dans le monde. L'état des affaires leur inspire le doute et l'appréhension; si elles observent les relations humaines, non seulement individuelles mais nationales ou internationales, elles éprouvent des soupçons, des craintes, de l'inquiétude. Elles sont anxieuses et craintives au sujet de la santé et d'une foule d'autres choses concernant leur bien-être. On voit donc qu'à vues humaines les perspectives ne sont guère satisfaisantes.

Mais le prophète Jérémie nous offre cette déclaration rassurante (Jérémie 31:14): "Mon peuple sera rassasié de mes biens, dit l'Éternel." La Bible est riche en promesses et en preuves concernant la protection, la sagesse, la force toujours accessibles de l'Amour infini, où chacun peut trouver ici même et dès maintenant le réveil et la satisfaction spirituels. La satisfaction véritable est un état mental spirituellement vrai, une condition de contentement ininterrompue. Toutefois cette condition ne peut s'obtenir par le témoignage des cinq sens physiques; elle vient par la compréhension spirituelle et les indices du pouvoir divin.

Un seul créateur parfait, une création spirituelle inévitablement parfaite: il est indispensable de saisir cette vérité si l'on veut exprimer la satisfaction complète. A la page 519 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "La Divinité était satisfaite de Son œuvre. Comment aurait-Elle pu ne pas l'être, puisque la création spirituelle était la conséquence, l'émanation de Sa propre capacité infinie et de Sa sagesse immortelle?" Puisque le créateur est satisfait de Sa création, il est certain que l'homme, représentant de Dieu, doit éternellement exprimer la satisfaction véritable.

Le mécontentement n'a donc pas sa source dans la création divine; il est dû à un faux concept de la création en tant que matérielle. Tout ce qui dépeint l'imperfection, l'inharmonie, les échecs, la misère, c'est non pas la réalité de l'être, mais une fausse conception humaine. La santé, le bonheur, la paix, le succès, l'harmonie, sont en vérité des choses satisfaisantes; la Science Chrétienne enseigne que ce sont les phénomènes légitimes et vrais de la création; que tout disciple fidèle et spirituellement éclairé a le droit d'en jouir dans leur plénitude.

Nos pensées trouvent toujours leur expression dans ce qui nous arrive ou ce que nous éprouvons; et nous ne saurions avoir de vrai contentement si nos pensées sont matérialistes et perverties. Toutes les erreurs ont leur source dans ce que les Écritures nomment "l'entendement charnel" (Romains 8:7, version anglaise); aussi est-il certain que nous ne serons pas heureux tant que nous entretiendrons les suggestions erronées de ce prétendu entendement—l'égoïsme, la crainte, le mal, les tracas, ou autres choses semblables. C'est seulement dans le penser spirituel que nous trouverons le repos, le bonheur, un refuge contre la matérialité.

Comprendre d'une manière scientifique qu'il existe un seul Entendement, savoir Dieu; apprendre à refléter et à exprimer cet Entendement infini—c'est supprimer les vexations et s'approcher de la satisfaction spirituelle. Veillant à ce que notre conscience soit pleine de pensées et de concepts vrais, nous prendrons connaissance de ce qui est harmonieux, heureux au suprême degré. "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées" (*ibid.*, p. 261).

Nos discords humains sont dus à ce que nous entretenons un concept matériel de nous-mêmes. Le remède consiste à comprendre que Dieu est le créateur de l'homme, et que la seule cause parfaite produit uniquement des effets parfaits. Ainsi l'homme véritable est la manifestation parfaite de l'Amour infini. Reconnaître ce fait nous met à même de percevoir que tous les actes de l'homme sont gouvernés avec sagesse par l'intelligence infaillible; qu'il n'entre dans l'être réel rien de mauvais ou de désavantageux. Les sens matériels sont incapables de présenter le vrai statut de l'homme; ils dépeignent un concept erroné, perverti, que dans leur ignorance les humains appellent l'homme. Si nous acceptons ce concept, nous ouvrons la porte à des difficultés sans nombre.

D'autre part, si nous résistons d'une manière intelligente à la croyance générale qui représente l'individualité comme matérielle, imparfaite, nous sommes mieux à même de saisir au moins dans une certaine mesure les faits concernant l'être véritable de l'homme, incorporel, indestructible et ressemblant à Dieu. Alors nous prenons conscience d'une satisfaction stable.

Le Psalmiste chantait (Psaume 17:15): "Mais moi, grâce à ma droiture, je pourrai voir ta face. A mon réveil je me rassasierai de ta vue." Nous serons nous aussi entièrement satisfaits quand nous discernerons notre identité spirituelle comme image de Dieu, du bien. Toute vraie cause, toute loi, toute action réelle est favorable à notre prospérité. La seule chose qui tende à contrarier l'harmonie de notre être, c'est la superstition, sans autorité ni pouvoir. Il n'y a que le bien qui soit réel et permanent. Voilà le secret d'une satisfaction durable.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Emersonian Nail

THE Concord seer once advised a college student as to the best method of writing. "Neither concern yourself about consistency," he said. "The moment you putty and plaster your expressions to make them hang together, you have begun a weakening process. Take it for granted the truths will harmonize; and as for falsities and mistakes, they will speedily die of themselves." . . .

The secret of creative writing is to let thought "flow." Bliss Perry once asked "Uncle John" Burroughs to write an essay for the *Atlantic Monthly*. "I'd do it, Mr. Perry," said Burroughs, dropping into dialect, "if I could only git het up enough so's I could flow." Don't write until you "git het up enough" to flow. "I can breathe at any time," said Emerson, "but I can only whistle when the right pucker comes." If you write when just breathing, you are likely to become a mere system-builder, puttying and plastering your thoughts together for the sake of foolish consistency. Wait for the right pucker. We have little art because we have little patience. If you have a great idea, wait until it unfolds its great proportions. Wait until it is so ripe that though you were dumb it would speak. Know, as Emerson did, that "talent alone cannot make a writer. There must be a man behind the book; a personality which by birth and quality is pledged to the doctrines there set forth, and which exists to see and state things so, and not otherwise; holding things because they are things. If he cannot rightly express himself today, the same things subsist and will open themselves tomorrow. There lies the burden on his mind—the burden of truth to be declared—more or less understood; and it constitutes his business and calling in the world to see those facts through, and to make them known. What signifies that he trips and stammers; that his voice is harsh or hissing; that his method or his tropes are inadequate? That message will find method and imagery, articulation and melody. Though he were dumb it would speak. If not—if there be no such God's word in the man—what care we how adroit, how fluent, how brilliant he is?"

Write, not from any desire to become a writer. You may have talent, but that is not enough. To write creatively you must write from inner feeling rather than from a desire to show your skill in handling words. You may have all the talent in the world, but without the feeling your work will speedily die. And wait until the feeling becomes more than a simmer; it must boil, though you were dumb it must speak. Wait years, if necessary, for simmering to become boiling, breathing to become whistling. Emerson warns us to drive in the nail for a long time. He cites Fuller's remark: "'Tis best knocking in the nail overnight and clinching it next morning." But Emerson adds: "Only I should give extension to this rule and say—Yes, drive the nail this week and clinch it the next, and drive it this year and clinch it the next." Bliss Perry drove the Emersonian nail into me, and I waited ten years before at least trying to clinch it.—NEWTON DILLAWAY, in "Prophet of America." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Poem

SPRING may inhabit minds more credulous
than ours;
easier stirred by signs or by a word;
we know the season turns: but not by flowers
are we convinced nor by the arc of birds.

Spring with us is something ever hidden
deeper than thought: unbound by hemispheres;
and Spring once came in snow when we had bidden
who build the seasons with our hearts—
not years.

JOHN RITCHEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months....$4.50 One month.....75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth.....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth.....3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper.....3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition....4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins.....6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover....7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper.....5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Fencers Gather For Participation In Title Bouts

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—One Olympic champion, a large number of Olympic team members, several former titleholders and a large contingent of present or recent intercollegiate champions will participate in the national fencing championships during the coming week at The Fencers Club and the New York Athletic Club.

To Miss Helene Meyer, now a resident of California, belongs the honor of being the leading performer. A former German titleholder, she was selected for the German Olympic team. She captured the women's foils title at Berlin.

Stiff Competition

Among her competitors in the women's championship is last year's winner, Mrs. Joanna de Tuscan, of Detroit, Mich. Two other members of the United States Olympic team, Miss Dorothy Locke and Mrs. Joseph Vince, formerly Miss Marion Lloyd, have declined the issue and did not participate in the preliminary tests. Other local foilswomen include Miss Carol Alessandroni, sister of the national foils champion, Miss Dorothy Grimelman of the New York University team and Maria Cerra. This championship will be staged tonight at The Fencers Club.

The men's championships will get under way on Sunday with the foils, followed on Monday and Tuesday with épée and sabre with the finals in all three scheduled for Wednesday night. All these will be held at the New York Athletic Club.

In the foils, Hugh Alessandroni, Fencers Club, will defend his title, while Norman C. Armitage, Fencers Club, will compete in the sabre championship and try to retain his title. Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. épée champion, is now stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, and may not be able to obtain leave to attend.

California Group

In addition to Miss Meyer, a strong group from California has come across the continent to participate, including one new Pacific coast star, Alfred R. Snyder, foils champion; Andrew Boyd, épée champion, whose performance in the last championships led to his selection for the Olympic team; Fred Linkmeyer, a former contender and Pacific coast épée champion and Edward Carfagno, Pacific coast sabre titleholder.

Of the younger element, Hugo Castello and Maurice Grasson, who have shared intercollegiate honors for several years while representing New York University and Yale, will compete in foils, with the latter, a member of the épée champion team, as well as Philip Viscidi, his teammate and intercollegiate épée champion, also a probality. Dr. John R. Huffman, another Olympian and all-round fencer, will renew his sabre battle with Armitage, while Joseph C. Lewis of Boston is again expected to give Alessandroni another battle for the foils title. Yale is likely to send a strong group with Boston also likely to be represented by Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where Rene Peroy, former champion, is the coach.

College Stars

Several of the stars of New York University, past and present, are sure contenders. Chief of these will be Jose R. de Capriles, who has qualified as member of University Fencers Club, the graduate organization, in all three weapons with Norman Lewis, who played a large part in the victory of the Hall of Fame in the intercollegiate three weapon championship, qualifying in foils and épée, and Miguel A. de Capriles, elder brother of Jose, in épée and sabre. He is a graduate and professor at New York University, and has played a great part in the development of the sport there.

Major-League Prospect

Joe Gonzales, University of Southern California

Trojan Pitcher Picked to Make Major Leagues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Big-league baseball awaits Joe Gonzales, who recently pitched his University of Southern California team mates to his 18th straight win—a record which sparkles with a no-hit game against Stanford last March 25.

The streak began on April 2, 1935, with a victory over Stanford, and he finished the season with eight wins and two losses, both of which were at the hands of the University of California at Berkeley. In an iron-man assignment, he pitched and won five out of the last six games on his team's schedule that year to pull the squad up into a tie for the title. Three of these wins were shutouts.

The following season was clear sailing, as he won seven games, including two shutouts. U. S. C. took the championship.

Pitches No-Hit Game

This year he bracketed his sensational Stanford no-hit game with five other victories. The California Intercollegiate Baseball Association—and they are good fast collegiate company—is composed of U. S. C., U. C. B., U. C. L. A., Santa Clara and St. Mary's. Each team plays each other team a series of three games. Remaining on the U. S. C. schedule are three games with U. C. L. A., April 24 and 28, and May 1. If U. C. B. loses one of its three remaining games, U. S. C. can tie for the championship by winning its three.

Turned 21 years of age in March, young Gonzales came to the Trojan diamond from the local Theodore Roosevelt High School, where his coach, Coney Golindo, changed a rookie shortstop-outfielder aspirant into a pitcher. Joe played his first baseball as a high school sophomore, eluding the classification of a sandlot player.

Under the tutelage of Coach Sam Barry at U. S. C., Joe has developed a change of pace embracing his original curve and an acquired fast ball. His record shows he is overcoming the superstition of allowing the first batter to nick him and thereby release pressure. Of all the players he has succeeded in subduing, Francis Kelleher of St. Mary's is the toughest, Joe said in a recent interview. The third baseman was good enough to get a big-league contract while still in school.

Graduates in June

Joe Gonzales graduates in June with a degree in physical education. He modestly hopes to be signed up by a major team, and in this event he willingly expects to be conditioned in a bush league, he said.

With an eye to a future that might not be all baseball, he intends to pick up a teaching credential in physical education, Spanish, or biology with addtional schooling in the next off-season period at U. S. C.

The 170-pound pitcher measures 5ft. 11in. He was born in San Francisco, where his father settled 22 years ago on arriving from his native Spain. Because of difficulty in having his name pronounced correctly, he traded in Noqueiro for Gonzales.

"Orvie" Overall, "Dutch" Leonard, Joe Oeschger, and "Dutch" Ruether are other California college-trained players who have preceded Joe Gonzales to fame in the big leagues, a future predicted by local scouts and sports editors to contain repetition of that eventful afternoon when only two Indians, passed on balls, managed to reach first base.

Top Timber-Topper - - - —By Pap'

"SPEC" TOWNS OF GEORGIA
THE OLYMPIC AND NATIONAL HIGH HURDLES CHAMPION AND WORLD RECORD HOLDER HAS RETURNED TO COMPETITION
HE HAS WON JUST ABOUT EVERY POSSIBLE HURDLING HONOR...
...YET THE BIG THRILL OF HIS CAREER WAS THE TOUCHDOWN HE SCORED AGAINST L.S.U.
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Pirates Flag Threat With Good Hurling

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Pittsburgh Pirates, for several seasons a pennant contender on paper but rarely an actual threat, are determined to write a different story this year. While most pre-season predictions concerning the National League flag race have ignored Pie Traynor's outfit, placing more weight on the chances of the Giants, Cardinals and Cubs, the Buccs have just concluded a very successful training campaign and must be figured in the championship scramble.

The Pirates had a consistent hitting ball club all spring, only the pitching staff causing Manager Traynor any concern. However, judging by the club's first two regular National League games against the Cubs at Chicago, the Pittsburgh mound staff is good enough. And when they get that all-important pitching, the Pirates are hard to beat.

Blanton's Comeback

On Tuesday, as the Buccs opened their season at Wrigley Field, Cy Blanton delivered a five-hit pitching performance and upheld the prediction that this would be a successful comeback season. Cy was an outstanding hurler in 1935, but last year worked under a handicap through most of the flag race and was unreliable. He brightened the Pirates' chances of challenging the flag favorites, however, by checking the bats of the powerful Bruins.

Yesterday, also at Wrigley Field, Pittsburgh's stock took another leap upward when Ed "Dutch" Brandt defeated the Cubs again, 4 to 2.

Ever since Traynor's arrival as Pirate manager, the club has lacked a dependable left-handed hurler. Not that Pie's arrival had anything to do with it. It didn't, because even before that the team was without such a pitcher, which is a distinct disadvantage over a stretch of 154 games.

Last winter, Dec. 4 to be exact, Traynor took steps to remedy this situation by passing Ralph Birkofer and Harry Lavagetto along to the Brooklyn Dodgers in exchange for Brandt, one of the league's veteran moundsmen. Previous to his 1936 season at Ebbets Field, "Dutch" had spent eight successive campaigns with the Boston Braves. His best year was 1933 when he won 18 games and lost 14 for a fourth-place club.

Brandt Fans Eight

The Cubs hit Brandt rather freely yesterday, collecting 10 safeties, but Ed had what was necessary in the tight places and kept the Pirates in a tie for the National League leadership with St. Louis and Philadelphia. Brandt fanned eight Cubs and walked only two. The Buccs clinched the game with a two-run rally in the sixth inning, featuring Al Todd's triple.

The Cardinals won their second straight from Cincinnati, 14 to 11, but not without a struggle. Trailing by 7 to 1 going into the last of the fourth, the Reds staged a nine-run rally. This advantage was later erased, however, when the Gashouse Gang scored four times in the sixth and three more in the eighth.

In the American League contest of the day, the White Sox evened their series with the Browns, 6 to 1. Monte Stratton pitched and Zeke Bonura batted the Sox into the lead. The hurler yielded just five hits, blanking the Hornsby outfit until the ninth. Bonura made two of the seven Chicago hits, one a home run.

Ed Walsh Calls Feller Greatest Mound Prospect

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Big Ed Walsh, whose pitching feats are sprinkled liberally through baseball's record book, said today he believes young Bob Feller of Cleveland "the greatest prospect ever to come into the game."

Walsh, who as a Chicago White Sox star qualified as an "iron man" by twice winning two games on one afternoon, said Feller has a chance to become one of the greatest pitchers "of all time—past or present."

"He has as much stuff as any pitcher who ever threw the horsehide," Walsh said, "and in addition he has the physique necessary to keep pouring the ball in with his tremendous speed."

Walsh, in Chicago for baseball broadcasting engagements, holds the record for the most games pitched in a season for any "modern era" hurler, 66 in 1908. In that season he won 40 and lost 15. His 464 innings pitched in one season, 1908, is a record, and in the fielding department, his 11 assists in one game and 227 in a season are records for present and future flingers to shoot at.

"I hope young Feller breaks them all," Walsh smiled. "He's got the stuff to do it."

The old-time star is looking forward to the return next season of the less lively ball. He expressed the belief the lively ball has hurt the sport, making a lost art of bunting, sacrifices and pitching.

"The old game was more interesting," he said. "With the old ball back in use a home run wouldn't be just an ordinary hit, as it is now. The player getting homers would earn them. I hope some day that pitchers will be allowed to use the spit-ball. I'm not in favor of roughing the ball, because you don't know where those kind are going to go, but the spit-ball can be controlled."

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Monte Stratton, White Sox—limited Browns to five hits in 6-1 win over Browns.

Al Todd and Dutch Brandt, Pirates—former drove in two runs with triple; latter fanned eight batters in 4-2 victory over Cubs.

Ducky Medwick and Johnny Mize, Cards—Medwick doubled and singled, batting in three runs; Mize hit homer and single, as Cards whipped Reds 14-11.

Wembley Lions in 3-3 Hockey Tie With Tigers

TORONTO, April 23 (AP)—Three goals by Tony LeMay, flashy centerman, gave England's Wembley Lions a 3-3 overtime draw with the Sudbury Tigers, newly crowned Allan Cup champions, in the first game of their best-of-three series for the world's amateur hockey championships last night.

The speedy LeMay picked up a goal in each of the three regulation periods, twice putting his team in front. The Sudbury goals were scored by Grosso and Hastie, the latter countering twice.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Detroit	1	0	1.000
Washington	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	1	.000

Results April 22

Chicago 6, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

Edmonton Grads Win

EDMONTON, April 22 (CP)—Edmonton commercial grads started defense of their international women's basketball championship and the Underwood trophy auspiciously last night, trouncing Cleveland Fishers 50—24 in the first game of a best-of-five series.

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	1	0	1.000
Toronto	1	0	1.000
Jersey City	0	0	.000
Buffalo	0	0	.000
Syracuse	0	0	.000
Baltimore	0	1	.000
Montreal	0	1	.000

Results April 22

Toronto 10, Baltimore 7.
Newark 8, Montreal 5.
Buffalo at Syracuse (rain).
Rochester at Jersey City (rain).

Annual Ojai Net Tourney Brings Thousands to Town

OJAI, Calif., April 23 (AP)—The "biggest little tennis tournament in the world" packed little Ojai today.

Annually—this is the forty-second year—the little valley town plays host to hundreds of players and thousands of spectators.

Where they put them, how they handle them, is a near mystery. The opening day found more than 500 players on the town's 18 courts.

Ojai has been the proving ground for embyro stars, and the battleground of champions. May Sutton Bundy, William T. Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Francis X. Shields, Alice Marble, Mary K. Browne—all have played in the Ojai.

This year big names are scarce. But the tennis club doesn't bid for big names. They are welcome, of course—but not so much that their expenses will be paid.

The tournament, with its spirit of warm hospitality and dancing-in-the-street atmosphere, has wealthy lassies from private boarding schools, country boys in overalls, movie celebrities from Hollywood and cow hands from the range either playing or watching.

Tilden came out in 1928. In one match, he demanded it be played on the center court. It was down for a court on a remote playground. It wasn't moved.

The program contains this paragraph under "Accommodations": "In many cases quite simple, and should be either cheerfully accepted or cheerfully declined.

"The Ojai people have opened their homes more or less as a favor to the tennis club.

"Indeed, players should expect to find all courts, tennis clubhouse accommodations and entertainments far from perfect."

Emory University Golf Captain Wins Qualifying Medal

ATHENS, Ga., April 23 (AP)—Out of the lower ranks came Crawford Rainwater, sturdy Emory University captain, to win the qualifying medal yesterday in the third annual southern intercollegiate golf tournament.

The Pensacola (Fla.) youngster conquered par over the hazardous Athens Country Club course by five strokes to lead the field by two blows with a 36-hole total of 141.

Rainwater fired the morning round in 68, five strokes under regulation figures, and made the afternoon jaunt in even par at 73.

Freddie Haas of Louisiana State University, defending champion, gave a par-blasting exhibition, but his rounds of 71-72 left him two strokes back of Rainwater.

Two strokes back of Haas, the Canadian amateur titleholder, was Paul Leslie of Jefferson City, Mo., a Louisiana State representative and western amateur champion, with rounds of 74-71. Leslie won the 1935 tournament here.

Scores of 156 and better made up the championship bracket of 16 players who started match play today for the 1937 title.

Louisiana State, Georgia Tech and Duke each placed three players in the title flight. In addition to Haas and Leslie, L. S. U. is represented by Lawrence Larcade, who rallied for a 74 after taking a first-round 80.

Farrell Names Umpires

AUBURN, N. Y., April 23 (AP)—Perry B. Farrell, president of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League, announced today appointment of the league's umpiring staff of eight men for the season opening April 29. In addition to Charles L. Moore of Philadelphia, John B. Conlan of Chicago; George W. Pipgras of St. Petersburg, Fla., and James E. Sullivan of Springfield, Mass., all of whom served in 1936, Farrell announced four newcomers would include John E. Winters of Springfield, Mass., former semi-pro and college umpire.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles	12	7	.632
San Diego	12	8	.600
Seattle	11	8	.579
San Francisco	11	7	.611
Sacramento	12	8	.600
Missions	8	12	.400
Oakland	6	14	.300
Portland	5	13	.278

Results April 22

Sacramento 6, San Diego 3
Los Angeles 6, Portland 5
San Francisco 8, Seattle 7
Missions 8, Oakland 7

College Baseball Results

Illinois Wes. 12, East Teachers 6.
Maryland 30, W. & L. 3.
Minnesota 3, Gustavus Adolphus 0.
Notre Dame 2, Chicago 0.
Purdue 6, Wabash College 5.
Wake Forest 13, Davidson 3.
Washington C. 12, Loyola (Md.) 1.

Bowling Standings Remain Unchanged For Second Day

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Everett "Deacon" Scott, former major-league baseball player, went the way of most of the favorites in the American Bowling Congress tournament last night when he came through with only 522.

Scott, who held the major-league record of playing in 1307 consecutive games until Lou Gehrig came along, scored only 172-191-189 in rolling with the Grace Construction five of Fort Wayne, Ind. The team totaled 2707.

The Deacon finished third in the all-events division four years ago at Columbus with a sparkling 1957 total—a 217.4 average.

Mediocre totals featured the two squads of the five-man competition. A 2817 total by the Kuhn and Sauer Dairy of Buffalo was tops among the 56 fives in action.

The Royal Recreations of Newark, N. J., were high on the late squad of 28 teams with a 2791 total, as the team leaders remained unchanged for the second successive day.

More potent lineups start another week-end invasion today, with Larry Shotwell of Covington, Ky., who scored 774 at the Cleveland tourney seven years ago to set an all-time high in the singles, in the van.

Will Not Recognize Monarchs' Suspension

TORONTO, April 23 (CP)—Referring to suspension of the Winnipeg Monarchs hockey team by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Mike Kelly, president of the Canadian Amateur Lacrosse Association, said yesterday, "We are not going to recognize any such suspension of the Winnipeg Monarchs."

He added, "Due to the lateness with which the United States Amateur Athletic Union took up the matter with the A. A. U. of C. concerning Hershey playing in the local hockey tournament and also the fact that the C. A. L. A. has not been informed of the reason for the suspensions, except through hearsay, I can't see any reason why we (the C. A. L. A.) should recognize the alleged suspension."

The Winnipeg Monarchs, junior champions of Canada, were automatically suspended under an A. A. U. of C. order when they took the ice Wednesday night against Hershey B'ars, already suspended by the U. S. A. A. U.

And Talking of . . . Track Walking

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Speed of the Swede

LONDON—The greatest track walker the world has ever seen. That is what they now call John Mikaelsson, the Swede who visited London to take part in this year's national seven-mile championship at the White City Stadium here recently and went away possessed of "The Fowler-Dixon Prize" and a new world's record.

The prize is awarded to the best stylist in the race, so you can tell that Mikaelsson's time, 50m. 19.2s., represents not only very fast walking, but also very fair walking. The previous record (50m. 28.8s.) was put up on the same track by A. H. G. Pope in 1932. Before that the best return was credited to C. H. Goulding, a Canadian, who covered the distance in 50m. 40.8s. at New York on Oct. 23, 1915.

Although you might not suspect it, from the congested condition of vehicular traffic on the roads here these days, England is a country with a great tradition for walking. Nearly all the world's records for this particular mode of locomotion are held by Englishmen—18 out of 24 is the exact figure, I believe—and the Olympic 50-kilometer road-walking championship, decided twice so far, has on each occasion been won by an Englishman—by T. W. Green at Los Angeles in 1932 and by H. H. Whitlock at Berlin last year.

Tributes to Style

The cognoscenti of the heel and toe game in this country—veterans who themselves have perpetrated a wicked waddle in their time—are not exactly lavish with bouquets. In fact their general theme of argument, as a rule, relates to the deterioration of walking since their day. But about Mikaelsson they entertain no doubts. He is, they say, the most gratifying spectacle that they have seen on a track since the days of G. E. Larner, circa 1904.

Some fast walkers are a positive discomfort to watch. They appear to proceed in anguish and writhe about as if endeavoring to avoid the application of a red-hot poker. But Mikaelsson is one of the restful breed. He pads along, sweetly and evenly, without the least suggestion of strain. In the English championship he carried a watch on his wrist, and he reeled off the laps as if he himself were operated by carefully-set clockwork. After the fourth mile he began to accelerate, and at 5½ miles he had lapped the Olympic 50-kilometer champion, H. H. Whitlock. Indeed, only two people escaped being passed twice by him—H. G. Churcher and F. J. Redman, who finished second and third respectively in times that normally would have been accounted good enough to win the national title.

Statistics Tell the Tale

Here are Mikaelsson's figures for each of the seven miles: first, 7m. 1.4s.; second, 7m. 18s.; third, 7m. 20s.; fourth, 7m. 11.6s; fifth, 7m. 9.2s.; sixth, 7m. 14.6s; seventh, 7m. 5.4s.

To give an even closer idea of his consistency, I may say that his first lap occupied 1m. 41s. and his last 1m. 42.2s., and he appeared to be as fresh at the end as he was at the beginning. A most amazing man. It is almost impossible to believe that he has been at the game only 18 months. What does the future hold for a person who, with such a slight experience of competitive walking, wins an English championship over seven miles at an average speed of 8.34 miles per hour?

Mikaelsson, present holder of the Swedish national walking championships for 5000, 10,000 and 15,000 meters, is the fourth overseas competitor victorious in the English seven-mile championship since it was placed under the aegis of the English Amateur Athletic Association in 1880. The other three were two Americans—W. A. Meek, winner in 1884; C. W. V. Clarke, winner in 1887 and 1888—and Ugo Frigerio, the Italian star, successful in 1931.

Churcher, who took second place behind Mikaelsson, walked extremely well and returned a time faster than that of the winner in any previous race of the long series. He, by the way, was the individual victor in the last intercountry walking championship. Redman, the third man to finish, is the holder of the world's record for 10 miles.

The order and times of the first half dozen in the 1937 championship were:

	M.	S.
John Mikaelsson, Sweden	50	19.2
H. G. Churcher Belgrave Harriers	51	13
P. J. Redman, Metropolitan W. C.	51	55
A. A. Cooper Woodford Green A. C.	52	57
H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan W. C.	53	9
A. H. Rayner, Surrey A. C.	54	27

Administrative Considerations

If you wanted to write the history of British walking you would have to go back a long, long way—to the days when the Roman Legionaries were tramping their relentless three miles an hour for eight hours a day and toting Ancient Britons along with them. They may be said to have put the thing on an organized basis for the natives.

But the competitive side is relatively a modern development, dating from the time when athletics legislators, with great solemnity, evolved the definition that: "Walking is progression by a series of steps so taken that unbroken contact with the ground is maintained."

Although that ruling is simple enough in theory, its application in practice has caused a considerable amount of discord. So much so, indeed, internationally, that, after some strange scenes at Paris, in 1924, when judges crept about the place on all fours to try and "catch out" competitors, track walking was dropped altogether from the Olympic Games.

You see, a competitor may be a borderline case. He will doubtless consider himself innocent of "lifting" (a technical term for breaking from a walk into a run) and some judges may hold the same view. But other judges may not. And then the trouble starts. For

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"Satisfactory walking is a matter of opinion."

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	4	1	.800
Louisville	3	2	.600
Indianapolis	3	2	.600
Minneapolis	3	3	.500
St. Paul	2	2	.500
Columbus	2	2	.500
Toledo	2	4	.333
Kansas City	1	4	.200

Results April 22

Indianapolis 4, Toledo 1.
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 3, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville at Columbus (cold).

Cotton Wins with 279

MOORPARK, Eng., April 23 (AP)—Henry Cotton, member of the British Ryder Cup team, today won the $5000 Silver King golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 279. Cotton put together rounds or 73, 68, 70 and 68.

College Golf Results

Purdue 13, Notre Dame 5.
St. John's 5, N. Y. U. 1.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 9, Hofstra College 0.

Boston Net Star Qualifies For Tennis Finals

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23 (AP)—Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, and Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston have qualified for the finals of the women's division in the Mason-Dixon tennis tournament.

Miss Dean outpointed Millicent Hirsh of New York yesterday in a three-set match, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5. The Boston player defeated Florence LeBoutillier of New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Qualifying for quarterfinals in the men's doubles, Walter Merrill Hall of New York and Lawrence A. Baker of Washington won from R. L. Mauchel of Redding, Conn., and Henry Sachs of New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Irvin Goodman and Frank Broida of Pittsburgh downed J. B. Gray of Baltimore and H. R. Martin of New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Robert Decker of Miami Beach and Charles S. Spaulding of Lake Forest, Ill., defeated John Elsey of Philadelphia and David Gray of Alexandria, Va., 6—2, 6—4.

Mace Gwyer and Ed Degray, both of New York, won from Roland McKee of Dayton and S. W. Herrihew of New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Thomas Mangin of Washington and F. C. Baggs of New York beat L. H. B. Olmstead and Winn Coxe of Asheville, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

L. C. Buchanan and Ellis Tarshis of Montreal won from Armand Bruneau of New York and E. E. Campbell of Pomono, Calif., 6—8, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Johnson and Wayne Sabin of Hollywood defeated Esther Edwards of Bridgeport, Conn., and Goodman in the quarterfinals of the mixed doubles, 6—1, 6—3. Other results in this division:

Margaret McAlpine of Detroit and Gilbert Hall of New York beat Margaret Anderson of Richmond and Broida, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss LeBoutillier and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., won from Mrs. E. K. Nash of Boston and Olmstead, 6—4, 6—4.

Gilbert Hall qualified for the finals, defeating Cooke, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2 and 6—1.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Casey Stengel is in town to collect his first salary check for not managing the Dodgers. . . . Casey said of the opener: "Those spiffy green and white uniforms the Brooks wore fooled me for a while, but I recognized the boys in the later innings." . . . Minnesota has so many guards they're thinking of shipping some of them across to help handle the coronation. . . . Seven of last year's squad are ready, plus a record batch of sophs.

Candid camera caught a couple of guys named Joe—Di Maggio and Gould—swapping tall ones in a hotel lobby while the rain pelted down. . . . It won't be good news to seven National League clubs to learn that Paul Dominick, mascot for the Cubs during that 21-game winning streak in 1935, is back on the job. . . . Branch Rickey, vice-president of the Cardinals, personally is sending four boys through college. . . . (And not a ball player in the lot.)

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago—U. S. G. A. permitted Walker Cup team to use either British or American ball in matches at St. Andrew's.

Five Years Ago—Jim Bausch won Kansas relays decathlon title with 8,022.4025 points.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000
Chicago	0	2	.000
Cincinnati	0	2	.000

Results April 22

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 11.
Other games postponed.

Princeton Elects Greenslade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 23—Rush V. Greenslade '39 of Tulsa, Okla., has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity gymnastic team for next year.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Mize, Cardinals	1
Bonura, White Sox	1

The Leaders

Johnson, Athletics	2
Simmons, Senators	1
Walker, Tigers	1
Hornsby, Browns	1
Clift, Browns	1
Bonura, White Sox	1
Arnovich, Phillies	1
Mize, Cardinals	1

League Totals

American	7
National	2
Total	9

Amusements

BOSTON

Colonial Theatre 100 Boylston St. Phone Dev. 7603
LAST 3 WEEKS—Eves., 8:15. Mats. 2:15
Seats for All Performances Now at Box Office
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. of LONDON — GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Tonight—"The Yeomen of the Guard"
Mat. Tomorrow, "Iolanthe." Eve., "Patience." Mon. Eve., 26th, "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Tues. Eve., 27th, "The Mikado." Wed. Mat. and Eve., 28th, "Ruddigore." Thurs. Eve., 29th, "Iolanthe." Fri. Eve., 30th, "Princess Ida." Sat. Mat., May 1st, "The Gondoliers." Sat. Eve., May 1, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Mon. Eve., May 3rd, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Tues. Eve., May 4, "Princess Ida." Wed. Mat., May 5, "Iolanthe." Wed. Eve., May 5, "Patience." Thurs. Eve., May 6, "The Gondoliers." Fri. Eve., May 7, "The Yeomen of the Guard." Sat. Mat. and Eve., May 8, "The Mikado." Prices: Eves., $1.10 to $3.30. Sat. Mat., $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 85c to $2.20.

SHUBERT
2 SHOWS DAILY
2:30 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mats. 50c, 77c, $1.
Eves. 50c, 77c, $1, $1.50 (Plus tax)
All Seats Reserved
Phone Hancock 4520
ALWAYS GOOD SEATS at 50c and 77c (plus tax)
FRANK CAPRA'S RONALD COLMAN
LOST HORIZON

PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
"BROTHER RAT" A RAT-A-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
MAT. TOM'W
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65. Sat. Mat., 55c to $3.30. Tax inc.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Carole Lombard—Fred MacMurray
"SWING HIGH, SWING LOW"
Claire Trevor—Michael Whalen
"CAREER WOMAN"
Next Mon. and Tues. "John Meade's Woman" "We're on the Jury" "The March of Time"
Harvard Square KIR. 4580

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK TOMORROW, 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store Hub. 2550

Where to Dine

BOSTON
OLA Kaffehus Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheons—Dinners
Try our Smörgaasbord
14 Carver St. Dev. 6816

NEWTON CENTER
PEABODY HOME TEA ROOM and GIFT SHOP
Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
Cor. Brookline and Dedham Streets
Newton Center, Mass. Cen. New. 2139
Open Sundays

WELLESLEY SQ., MASS.
Seiler's Restaurant
Wellesley Square
Where you'll meet your friends

GLOUCESTER, MASS.
THE WHITE GULL
Chicken, Steak, Fish and Lobster Dinners
A La Carte Service
67 Essex Avenue, Gloucester, Mass.
Tel. 1148-M

NEW YORK, N. Y.
FRANCES BELL INN
10 EAST 48TH STREET
Luncheon: 11:30 to 2:30, 50c, 75c and a la carte
Tea, 3 to 5 Dinner, 5 to 8:30, 75c, $1, $1.25
Special Sunday Luncheons and Dinners served from 12 to 8:30 P. M.

Business and Industry

Executive Foresees Recession Unless Price Rise Is Checked

Commerce and Finance

Buying of Bonds By Reserve Board Halted Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported it switched from a buying to a selling position in the government bond market during the week ended April 21.

After heavy earlier bond acquisitions in connection with its open market operations, the board said it disposed of $1,000,000 of these obligations during the week, bringing holdings to $688,621,000. The operations were launched early this month to steady a fluctuating market in government securities.

Holdings of Treasury notes dropped $16,000,000 to $1,174,430,000, but $17,000,000 of Treasury bills were acquired, lifting this account to $623,619,000.

Reserve authorities said the week's transactions did not mean the board had terminated bond buying operations.

The board said member bank excess reserves, which provide the basis for credit expansion, declined $40,000,000 during the week to $1,590,000,000.

On May 1, the board will increase deposit reserve requirements 16 2-3 per cent, and this is expected to eliminate about $700,000,000 of the present excess reserves.

The higher requirements were ordered to prevent a possible runaway credit inflation. One 16 2-3 per cent increase was effected March 1.

Another upturn in gold stock, totaling $40,000,000, was reported by the board to have lifted the nation's hoard to $11,737,000,000, a new all-time peak.

The board statement showed a decrease during the week ended April 21 in member bank reserve balances of $24,000,000. Reductions in member bank reserves arose from increases of $5,000,000 in money in circulation, $38,000,000 in Treasury cash, $7,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks, and $10,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $5,000,000 in reserve banks' credit, offset in part by an increase of $40,000,000 in gold stock.

Excess reserves of member banks on April 21 were estimated to be approximately $1,590,000,000, a decrease of $40,000,000 for the week. Inactive gold included in the gold stock and in Treasury cash amounted to $506,000,000 on April 21, an increase of $41,000,000 for the week.

Recovery in Bonds Starts a Revival In New Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—Recovery in the bond market brought a revival in new financing the past week, resulting in the largest total of new offerings since early March, it is reported.

A compilation by Poor's Publishing Co. showed a weekly total of $123,107,495 in new issues contrasted with only $17,415,590 the preceding week and $48,708,500 in the comparable week last year.

Important items were a $35,000,000 Argentine Government refunding loan and $25,000,000 Tri-Borough Bridge Authority bonds.

While bonds made up the bulk of the offerings, stocks continued to make a better showing. They accounted for $12,230,495 compared with $8,553,590 the week before and $2,187,500 in the 1936 week.

Municipal bonds contributed $80,627,000 against $6,387,000 the previous week and $14,711,000 last year. Industrial loans amounted to $19,000,000 against only $350,000 the week before and $900,000 last year. Public utility offerings totaled $11,000,000 compared with $30,000,000 in the 1936 week and none in the preceding week.

Federal Spendings Top $6,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal spending this fiscal year rolled over the $6,000,000,000 mark on April 19.

Reporting that outlays between last July 1 and April 19 aggregated $6,036,213,456, a Treasury summary showed this compared with $5,750,539,223 for the same period last year.

The increase was due, in part, to greater expenditures for social security and national defense.

Bush Terminal Properties Ordered Back to Officers

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Robert A. Inch signed orders in Brooklyn Federal Court returning the widely spread properties of the Bush Terminal Company to its officers at midnight April 30.

The company, which operates piers, warehouses, and other facilities for transshipment of freight in New York, London, and other cities, has been under federal court supervision since April 1, 1933, when it went into equity receivership. Later reorganization was arranged under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTORS
INC.
An Investment Company
Sponsors
E. A. PIERCE & CO.
New York
National Distributors
MACKUBIN, LEGG & CO.
Baltimore
Prospectus or names of local dealers upon request to National Distributors

Engineering Awards Show 77 P. C. Gain

By the Associated Press

New York

An increase of 77 per cent in private engineering construction awards this week compared with the same period last year was reported today by Engineering News-Record.

Private awards amounted to $20,421,000, against $24,508,000 the preceding week and $11,564,000 in the comparable period last year.

$35,000,000 Issue Of Argentina Bonds Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the offering by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., of a new issue of $35,000,000 of Argentine Republic sinking fund conversion loan 4 per cent bonds due April 15, 1972, the final step in the program of refunding the Argentine Government's outstanding dollar debt, begun last year, is taking place. The bonds are priced at 89½, to yield 4.607 per cent to maturity.

The proceeds will be used toward the retirement of the Argentine Government's $16,117,500 of 6 per cent bonds, due on May 1, 1960, and $17,513,000 of 6 per cent public works bonds, due on May 1, 1961. Both these issues will be redeemed at par Nov. 1.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting syndicate are the First Boston Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; the Lee, Higginson Corporation; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Estabrook & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hallgartner & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schroder Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Speyer & Co.; Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., and Dillon, Read & Co.

Argentina completed the financial year 1936 with an absolute financial equilibrium, it was disclosed a few days ago by the Minister of Finance, Dr. Roberto Ortiz. The budget for this year will show a similar equilibrium, according to Dr. Ortiz, who pointed out that there had been a general upward tendency in national revenues.

Financial Briefs

An increase to $5000 in the insurance carried by International Business Machines Corporation for all of its factory and office workers having three years or more of service has been announced by Thomas J. Watson, president. Employees with one to three years of service will continue to benefit under the previous plan. The entire cost of the insurance is borne by the company.

Installment sales and the outstanding volume of instalment debt reached new peaks in 1936 representing an expansion of 50 per cent since 1929, according to estimates of the New York Trust Company. It places the total of such sales during the past year at $9,000,000,000 and the outstanding debt a approximately $3,000,000,000. Two-thirds of all sales of automobiles are reported, by the bank review, to have been on an installment basis, in comparison with about half in 1929, while wholesale, or dealer financing, by sales financing companies has increased even more.

Sixty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty-four insurance organizations operating in the United States in 1935 employed an average of 389,519 persons to whom they paid an aggregate pay roll of $676,726,000, according to a report issued as a part of the current census of business. The census tabulations include 4428 carriers, 8302 branch offices and 56,624 agencies. Home offices of 1917, or 43 per cent of all carriers, the volume shows, are located within six states—Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio and Texas.

Hoit, Rose & Troster have prepared an analysis of the Long-Bell Lumber Company.

In a pioneering movement to supplant foreign pulp imports with domestic pulp, Union Bag & Paper Corporation recently shipped an initial cargo of 4200 tons of sulphate pulp manufactured out of Georgia pine to its northern mills from its plant at Savannah, Georgia, according to Alexander Calder, president. "Imports of sulphate pulp into this country have grown to a volume of over 700,000 tons annually virtually without domestic competition," Mr. Calder stated. "Less than 20,000 tons of domestic sulphate pulp were sold last year in competition with the foreign product." The company is planning on monthly shipments.

Installation of new equipment at a cost of $500,000 has been virtually completed by the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation at its plant for the processing of manganese ore near Santiago, Cuba, it was announced by Langborne M. Williams, Jr., president of the American-owned corporation. While officials in Washington were studying the manganese problem, resulting in the listing of the element by the Munitions Board as one of the 23 vitally necessary raw materials in any national emergency he said, the Cuban-American Manganese Corporation, aware of the importance of an adequate, close-to-home supply of manganese, has been speeding completion of its program which will make available to U. S. steel manufacturers the manganese deposits of Cuba, located only 90 miles off the Florida coast.

Retailer Declares Public Resisting Advance in Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The advance in prices is developing a "public buying resistance that is very real and sharp," and retail sales during the last four to five weeks have been falling below both expectations and budgeted figures, declared Kenneth Collins, vice-president of Gimbel Brothers, before the National Notion Association, in the Hotel McAlpin here.

It has become vital, Mr. Collins said, to hold down the price advance to the public by checking "the 1929 extravagances which have been making their reappearance," and by rigid control of manufacturing expenses and the simplification of product to eliminate costly "fripperies."

"An alarming impasse has developed in retail trade during the last four or five weeks," Mr. Collins said. "Price resistance on the part of the public has developed, and clothing retailers who have announced higher prices can testify to this.

"The average family income in 1929 was $2,776, and while current figures are not available, the family income this year will not be as large as that. Yet the Fairchild index of retail prices shows present quotations are within 18 per cent of the 1929 levels.

"Moreover, there are indications that the Government will curb its expenditures, and this is not going to help public spending."

Retail inventories, Mr. Collins continued, are ranging from 20 to 25 per cent over last year and are "dangerously high," and he also said that some of the chain distributing systems are now beginning to curtail sharply their inventories. The average of retail sales gains, he said, is running under the percentage of inventory increase, leading to the "closing of order books."

Apprehension was expressed by Mr. Collins of what will happen if manufacturers continue to raise prices in the face of this condition. "Buyers tell me," Mr. Collins said, "that the public will have to pay higher prices for merchandise next fall, but the fact is that the public itself sets the price it will pay, and not manufacturers nor retailers. Costs are not the final determining factor with respect to price, and the public doesn't propose to pay more of an increase."

"Keep prices down," Mr. Collins concluded, "or we conceivably may be headed for a period of recession that may retard our recovery for a long time."

International Paper 1936 Net $5,159,696; Sales Rise 18 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The International Paper Company reports a consolidated net profit for 1936 of $5,159,696, equivalent to $5.37 a share on 960,846 shares of 7 per cent, $100-par, preferred stock, in contrast with a net loss of $2,840,898 in 1935.

Net sales were equal to $112,000,844, compared with $94,563,322 in 1935, a gain of 18.4 per cent. Profit and loss deficit of $19,662,507 on Jan. 1, 1936, was increased to a deficit of $26,863,914 on Dec. 31, after including net income and $12,811,834 net surplus adjustments, comprising mainly $5,138,367 provision for estimated loss due to bankruptcy of the Continental Bag and Paper Corporation, a subsidiary, and $7,882,852 write-offs of certain obsolete and non-operating properties, properties intended to be sold, and other deductions.

Labor and material costs and taxes increased, Richard J. Cullen, president, reported, but selling, general and administrative expenses were reduced. Total costs and expenses were 11.3 per cent higher than in 1935.

During 1936 production was equal to 1,920,269 tons, against 1,693,399 in 1935. Newsprint production was 755,406 tons, against 720,629 tons in 1935.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, were equal to $47,374,939, including $5,116,158 cash and $26,499,121 inventories, with $15,759,660 receivables, after reserves. Current liabilities were $11,828,907. Preferred dividends in arrears on Dec. 31 were $39,019,552, of which $38,393,805 were on the 7 per cent stock and the balance on the 6 per cent issue.

Brokers' Loans Have Moderate Advance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,084,000,000. The week ended Wednesday and the total represented an increase of $8,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,036,000,000.

Distribution compares:

	This week	Previous week
In N. Y. City	$1,011,000,000	$1,004,000,000
Outside N. Y. City	73,000,000	72,000,000

Europe Consumes 4.1 P.C. More Sugar Than Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in the 13 principal European countries during the first six months of the current year, September, 1936, through February, 1937, amounted to 3,846,737 long tons, raw sugar value, compared with 3,694,947 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 151,790 tons, or approximately 4.1 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on March 1, 1937, totaled 4,381,000 tons, as against 4,537,000 tons on the like date in 1936, a decrease of 156,000 tons, or approximately 3.4 per cent.

Competitive Bidding for Bond Issues Is Held Unsatisfactory

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Quasi-official rebuttal was made here this week by the Investment Bankers' Association to the charges leveled at investment bankers by Securities Commissioner William O. Douglas at a March luncheon of the Bond Club of New York. Speaking Wednesday before over 400 investment bankers at a luncheon of the same club, Mr. Edward B. Hall, of the firm of Harris, Hall & Company, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, replied to Professor Douglas in a discussion of "Our Responsibilities to Industry and the Public."

When Commissioner Douglas was invited to address the Bond Club on March 24 it was expected, in view of the co-operation which the investment bankers had given the SEC, that he would make a peace talk, despite the fact that the red-haired Commissioner had made an unexpectedly fiery attack on the practices of customers' men at an address at the Stock Exchange a few months previous.

Commissioner Douglas charged investment bankers with monopoly; called for competitive bidding for new corporate issues; and surveyed the investment banking business with a flashlight and a hammer. There has been a feeling among the bankers ever since that an authoritative answer ought to be forthcoming from among their own number, and attendance at yesterday's luncheon was extraordinarily heavy.

Scores First Point

Mr. Hall scored his first important point by quoting from the Macmillan Report of 1931 on the London money market (Part II, Chapter IV—Proposals Relating to the Capital Market for Home Investment). He said, "The Macmillan Commission saw a great advantage to industry in close association, continuous and over an extended period, with their banking connections. These words from the report seem to make the point particularly clear:

". . . But such effective support cannot be obtained merely for a particular occasion. It can only be the result of intimate cooperation over years during which the financial interests get an insight into the problems and requirements of the industry in question and the industrial interests learn the value of the support which financial interest can give."

The view of this relation taken by Professor Douglas was that "The weakness in the situation lies in the fact that (the banker) who is in such dominant position is not on competitive ground; he is dispensing the patronage of a monopoly. He is in a position to take unto himself all that we wants or needs or all that he can conveniently absorb and to dispense to others such as he deems wise or expedient. Furthermore he may frequently levy toll on the company with little or no economic justification. As a result of his entrenched position he may exact fees for underwriting when there is no real need for it."

These statements indicate that either British investment bankers are more honest than Americans, or else American commissioners are more suspicious than British.

Continuing his defense of present relations between investment bankers and corporate borrowers, Mr. Hall said "A very interesting study of the question appears in the last two issues of the Public Utility Fortnight, entitled "The Fallacy of Competitive Bidding for Public Utility Securities." This study of some issues sold in the past year or two on competitive bids shows that in a strong market they brought fancy prices and were handled on unusually narow margins of profit, but did not stand up as well in the market as did similar issues offered during the same period which were handled by regular bankers for the various companies in the more usual way."

Drop Competitive Method

"I have no doubt one reason for this was that profit margins were too narrow for the enlistment of many distributors. Furthermore, the article stresses the point that the competitive method of selling securities has often proved unsatisfactory to issuers when market conditions are difficult. . . . Within the past few years the cities of both New York and Chicago, which ordinarily sell their municipal bonds on competitive bids, abandoned that method during the worst of the bad times and took their problems to groups of the leading banks in these cities, which they could ask to aid them on patriotic grounds, just as in such times private companies have often been glad they had interested and established banking connections on which to rely."

Discussing segregation of the underwriting from the distribution of corporate securities, Mr. Hall pointed out that a large per cent of investment bankers earn their living by combining the functions of broker, distributor-dealer, and occasional participation in underwriting. "I am confident that in many cases, if a dealer were to be deprived of the privilege of performing any one or two of these three functions, he would not feel justified in continuing to maintain the facilities which are of genuine economic value to his neighborhood. I believe that segregation of either type would tend further to concentrate our business in the larger communities and in the larger houses."

And he added: "There is plenty of room for two reasonable points of view on whether or not a buyer prefers to deal with a broker, who has nothing to sell but service, or to talk with a house which has for sale securities in which it has invested its own money after careful investigation. I know that many well-informed and experienced buyers in this country elect to follow the latter course, but I am not arguing for it. I think a buyer should be able to take his choice."

American Method Preferred

"In England, underwriters do not sell securities. They stand at one side, ready to take the unsubscribed portion of an issue. The public offering is made by the issuing company. Underwriting contracts are disclosed, but in the advertisement of a new issue in the Times of London no banking house sponsors the issue by signing its name in large type at the bottom. In order to find out how, by whom, and for what commission it is underwritten, you have to examine the fine print in a list of material contracts.

"The MacMillan Commission evidently was impressed with the advantages of the American system, where reputable banking houses assume responsibility to the investor for the character of the offering; and came to the conclusion that our methods not only are of more advantage to industry but also to the investor. Here is a further quotation from the report:

"It would in our opinion be an important reform that relations between finance and industry should be so developed that issuing institutions (meaning banking institutions) of first-class strength and repute should vouch to the investor more normally and more fully for the intrinsic soundness of the issues made. . . . In this way the investor would be encouraged to support well-vouched issues and be put on his guard against others.

"It is important, however, to recognize clearly that no financial institution which assumed the responsibility of vouching for industrial issues could do so on the basis of an isolated connection formed with the industry solely for this purpose. Responsibility of this kind can only be the outcome of a close and continuous relationship with the industry concerned. . . ."

How to Determine Profits

"Coming to the question of margin of profit, my own view is that, like prices, it should be dictated by market conditions and arrived at by bargaining just as prices are. I believe no one is wise enough to say in advance of an offering precisely what gross profit is warranted. There normally is some little range within which any figure is fair on which buyer and seller can agree.

"After the event we are all very much wiser as to what ought to have been done, but even then I think mistaken conclusions are sometimes arrived at. If an issue of bonds offered at 100 immediately goes to 102, it by no means signifies that the whole issue could have been sold at 102 or even at 101. A purchaser of a large amount of bonds at 100 might later bid up to 102 for a few bonds to round out an even amount, whereas he would not have been a buyer at all at 101.

"Today the market is full of recent bond issues contracted for in the hope of realizing gross profits of 2½ per cent or less and now quoted at 5 to 10 points below their offering prices. In an advancing market dealers realize only the stipulated commission. Before the advance occurs, they have sold all their bonds in the ordinary case. But in a declining market such is not the case. In other words, the profits are limited but the losses are not.

"If and when soft bond market conditions prevail, somewhat larger underwriting commissions than we had in 1936 will, I believe, be necessary, to cover underwriting risks and distributing costs."

If You Have Less Than $1000 in Bank Don't Buy Stocks, Advises Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—Theodore Scudder of Boston, investment counselor of the firm of Scudder, Stevens and Clark, advised persons with less than $1000 in bank savings today that they have no business investing in commercial securities.

Testifying in the Securities Commission investigation of investment trusts, Mr. Scudder was asked:

"Do you believe the average school teacher, bookkeeper, fireman or policeman who has just a few hundred dollars should buy investment trust stock?"

"No," he replied. "I have very strong opinions about that. The first thing a person ought to do is buy life insurance, than to build up a savings account in a bank, when he has $1000 put away for emergencies, if he wants to invest in securities the investment trust may be able to help him."

Mr. Scudder was investment counselor for the Sterling Securities Corporation, subject of the hearing.

Walter Reid Wolf of New York, vice-president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and the National City Bank, acknowledged that a group of sponsors and others who helped start the corporation in 1928 obtained "substantial participation in the control" of the firm by paying approximately $87,500 for their stock while the public invested more than $30,000,000 in the corporation.

Continental Can Income Holds Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of Continental Can Company, Inc., for the 12 months ending March 31, 1937, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange today, amounted to $13,594,092, which, after providing $4,513,776 for depreciation and federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits, left net earnings available for the common stock of $9,080,316, equivalent to $3.18 a share on 2,853,971 common shares of $20 par value outstanding at March 31, 1937.

This compares with net earnings of $3.17 per share reported in the company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 1936 on the same number of shares outstanding.

In the twelve month period ending March 31, 1936, the net income amounted to $15,829,206, from which $4,583,808 was deducted for depreciation and federal taxes, leaving net earnings of $11,245,398 for 2,665,191 common shares outstanding at March 31, 1936, equivalent to $4.22 a share.

Winnipeg Electric Company

MONTREAL (CP)—Net income of $440,568, compared with $385,354 in 1935 shown in the annual report for 1936 of Winnipeg Electric Company, released here. The net income is fixed after payment of all charges except interest of series "B" bonds, set at $240,000 a year to the end of 1941.

American Chain & Cable Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Chain & Cable Co. have voted to recommend to stockholders a 3-for-1 split-up in the common stock. A meeting of stockholders will be held probably May 20 to vote on the proposal.

U. S. Shipbuilding Shows Good Gain During Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the fact that orders for sea-going merchant tonnage were confined to tanker construction, shipbuilding in the United States showed a substantial increase, according to the annual report of the National Council of American Shipbuilders by H. Garrish Smith.

Mr. Smith said that the demand for oil tankers began late in 1935 and continued through 1936 and promises to be an important factor in American construction this year.

Record Small Craft Orders

Contracts were placed last year for 25 merchant ships of 166,240 tons. Two of the ships were cargo carriers for the Ford Motor Company's Great Lakes service. The rest were tankers. Contracts also were placed for nine naval vessels of 13,350 displacement tons.

The report said that orders for small craft which will be operated in harbor, bay, sound and inland waterway services were placed in greater volume than in any previous year. At the start of the year the American yards were building 60 ships of 274,098 tons and on Dec. 31 they reported 69 ships of 352,480 tons.

Employment figures reported by the 32 leading ship building and repair yards of the nation showed an increase of 5089 for the year. A total of 36,265 men were at work at the close of the year.

During January the average hours per week for the industry was 36 as against 40.6 for the durable goods industries as a whole, Mr. Smith reported. The average hourly earnings were about 23 per cent above durable good industries as a whole, he said.

Mr. Smith said that expansion of welding in ship construction and the great volume of marine legislation made 1936 notable. The expansion of the nation's foreign trade by 10 per cent also held the attention of the shipping industry.

Mr. Smith was re-elected president of the council, and Roger Williams and C. C. Knerr were re-elected vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Loadings Increase 4.9 P. C. in Week; 17 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 751,328 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 17.

This was an increase of 35,284 cars, or 4.9 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 109,050, or 17.0 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 140,187, or 22.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	332,970	11,773	53,180
Less-than-carlot merchandise	173,188	↑197	11,565
Coal	119,482	3,397	9,682
Grain and grain products	29,583	↑62	↑597
Livestock	13,075	1,486	103
Forest products	36,332	579	4,995
Ore	35,918	18,470	26,349
Coke	10,580	↑182	3,753

↑Decrease.

If You Have Less Than $1000 in Bank Don't Buy Stocks, Advises Authority

WASHINGTON (AP)—Theodore Scudder of Boston, investment counselor of the firm of Scudder, Stevens and Clark, advised persons with less than $1000 in bank savings today that they have no business investing in commercial securities.

Testifying in the Securities Commission investigation of investment trusts, Mr. Scudder was asked:

"Do you believe the average school teacher, bookkeeper, fireman or policeman who has just a few hundred dollars should buy investment trust stock?"

"No," he replied. "I have very strong opinions about that. The first thing a person ought to do is buy life insurance, than to build up a savings account in a bank, when he has $1000 put away for emergencies, if he wants to invest in securities the investment trust may be able to help him."

Mr. Scudder was investment counselor for the Sterling Securities Corporation, subject of the hearing.

Walter Reid Wolf of New York, vice-president of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company and the National City Bank, acknowledged that a group of sponsors and others who helped start the corporation in 1928 obtained "substantial participation in the control" of the firm by paying approximately $87,500 for their stock while the public invested more than $30,000,000 in the corporation.

Continental Can Income Holds Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Net income of Continental Can Company, Inc., for the 12 months ending March 31, 1937, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange today, amounted to $13,594,092, which, after providing $4,513,776 for depreciation and federal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits, left net earnings available for the common stock of $9,080,316, equivalent to $3.18 a share on 2,853,971 common shares of $20 par value outstanding at March 31, 1937.

This compares with net earnings of $3.17 per share reported in the company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 1936 on the same number of shares outstanding.

In the twelve month period ending March 31, 1936, the net income amounted to $15,829,206, from which $4,583,808 was deducted for depreciation and federal taxes, leaving net earnings of $11,245,398 for 2,665,191 common shares outstanding at March 31, 1936, equivalent to $4.22 a share.

Winnipeg Electric Company

MONTREAL (CP)—Net income of $440,568, compared with $385,354 in 1935 shown in the annual report for 1936 of Winnipeg Electric Company, released here. The net income is fixed after payment of all charges except interest of series "B" bonds, set at $240,000 a year to the end of 1941.

American Chain & Cable Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of American Chain & Cable Co. have voted to recommend to stockholders a 3-for-1 split-up in the common stock. A meeting of stockholders will be held probably May 20 to vote on the proposal.

Exchange Head

Blank & Stoller

John C. Botts

Renominated as President of the New York Cotton Exchange

National Steel Quarter Earnings Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Earnings of National Steel Corp. for the quarter ended March 31, last, were the largest for any three-month period in its history. The improved showing will be a further reflection of the additional facilities which were completed during 1936 and which are now contributing materially to the results.

It is estimated that net profits after depreciation, depletion taxes and other deductions should be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 and may even exceed that figure, equal to better than $2.25 a share on the 2,163,277 shares outstanding on March 31, last.

Progress made by National since the beginning of 1936 is shown in the steady growth of share earnings in each three-month period. In the first quarter of 1936 net profits were equal to $1.10 a share, in the second $1.30, in the third $1.56 and in the final quarter they established a record of $1.85 a share.

With completion of improvements and extensions now in Progress, National will have more than 3,250,000 tons of ingot capacity and the company can increase plate production to 600,000 tons per year and merchant bar output to 500,000 tons per year.

National is frequently referred to as an exclusive producer of light steels. As a matter of fact, through adjustment of production in the major consuming lines, the company can at any time utilize the full capacity of 250,000 tons of structural material. National's facilities cover every important line in steel with the exception of pipe and wire.

Van Sweringen Used MOP Funds Illegally Is Trustee's Charge

CLEVELAND (AP)—Guy A. Thompson, trustee in bankruptcy for the Missouri Pacific Railroad, charged in a suit filed here that the late O. P. Van Sweringen illegally used $2,817,805 of Missouri Pacific funds to buy the railroad's own stock.

Mr. Thompson asked an accounting and equitable relief. Defendants are three executors of Van Sweringen's estate, John P. Murphy, J. J. Anzalone and John D. Fackler and five directors of the road, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Darwin F. Barrett Jr., Alva Bradley, John Sherwin Jr., and George A. Tomlinson.

Employment in Detroit Shows Sharp Increase

DETROIT—Employment index of the Detroit Board of Commerce was 127.4 on April 15, against 87.3 on March 31 and 127.5 on Feb. 28. A year ago the index was 104.2.

The sharp increase since the end of March reflects resumption of automobile plant operations following the recent series of strikes.

Motor Boat Sales Double '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Motor boat sales of Electric Boat Co. up to April 20 were double those of last year, R. Carse, president, announced.

Proposed Quota Favors Domestic Sugar Producers

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House agriculture sub-committee has tentatively agreed on a quota system for apportionment of the domestic sugar market among domestic and offshore producers.

Using the basic consumption as 6,514,000 tons annually, the quota system would distribute it as follows:

American beet sugar producers, 1,550,000 tons; American cane producers, 440,727 tons; Philippine Islands, 955,920; Hawaiian, 925,279 tons; Puerto Rico, 787,503; Virgin Islands, 8560; Cuba, 1,820,596; other foreign countries, 25,325.

This agreement would give domestic cane producers an increase of 80,727 tons over the existing quota system; reduce Cuba's quota 127,495 tons; reduce the Hawaiian quota 64,447 tons, and reduce the Puerto Rican quota 55,018 tons. The Philippine quota, fixed by treaty, would not be changed.

Increases over the basic consumption would be shared by domestic, Hawaii, Puerto Rican and Virgin Island producers on a percentage basis calculated on the relationship between their individual quotas and the total quota.

Decreases in consumption below the basic quota would not effect domestic producers, but would be shared by off-shore and foreign producers.

The subcommittee also agreed, members said, to provide for a three fourths of a cent a pound tax on raw sugar for payment of benefits to domestic producers who curtail production.

The subcommittee proposed to place Cuba's refined sugar quota at 300,000 tons as compared with 428,580 originally proposed under recommendations made by the Agriculture Department.

The tax collected on Philippine sugar would be returned to the island treasury in 1938, but not thereafter.

The refined sugar quota of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines would be limited to 29,616, 126,033 and 80,214 tons respectively.

Massachusetts Bonding AND Insurance Company

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable May 5, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 27, 1937.

DONALD FALVEY Treasurer.

April 22, 1937.

Free TRANSPORTATION

By inserting Booklets, Broadsides, Folders and Blotters in outgoing envelopes you can repeatedly deliver sales talks to your customers.

Taking advantage of the unused margin of postage means free transportation for direct mail advertising.

Let us consult with you on how to avoid the waste of half-empty envelopes.

FLORY PRINTING CO., INC.
Phone BEekman 3-5087
226 William Street New York

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4543
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins C. P. A.

ANNOUNCING
Boston Fund
INC.
PROSPECTUS ON REQUEST
GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day	1,180,020
1937 vol. to date	183,441,236
1936 vol. to date	209,556,753

Selected Issues Enjoy Recovery In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Stocks jogged in varying directions today.

There was a mild demand for selected issues, but bidders were unusually shy of recent leaders. Dealings ran at the rate of less than 1,000,000 shares.

Pointing higher most of the day, some up a point or more at the best, were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Lackawanna, Atlantic Coast Line, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward.

J. I. Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Schenley, National Distillers, Standard Oil of N. J., Houston Oil, Tidewater Oil, du Pont, American Can, North American, Briggs Mfg., Motor Products, Howe Sound, Container Corp., Fajardo Sugar, A. O. Smith, Otis Elevator and Cluett Peabody.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Boeing, Chrysler, General Motors, United Aircraft, Pennsylvania, Texas Corp., Socony Vacuum, Anaconda, Kennecott and Standard Brands.

U. S. Bonds Decline

Support spread itself unevenly in the bond market today.

Most of the federals fell back further under moderate selling.

Government bond circles displayed interest in the weekly bank statement disclosure that the Federal Reserve system halted buying operations during the period covered by the statement following two weeks of active support. But it was also noted that reporting member banks in New York sold $30,000,000 worth of United States Governments.

The corporate bond list moved aimlessly in early dealings. Moderately higher prices were paid for Consolidated Edison 3¼s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s and Pacific Gas 3⅜s.

Rails remained within a narrow orbit, with loans of Southern Railway, Union Pacific and New York Central slipping back fractions to around a point. Alleghany Corporation 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s were a little improved.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed generally firm although the industrial section was mixed. Gilt-edged securities and German bonds sold higher and gold mining issues lost some of their early gains.

Paris: Government bonds closed firm in the Bourse today with rentes showing gains of 5 to 115 centimes.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined 12 to 14 points and demand was limited.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Records
Assoc T & T $6 pf	42c	..	May 15	May 1
Do 7% pf	59c	..	May 15	May 1
Derby O & R pf	$2	..	July 1	June 15
Ironrite Iron 8% pf	40c	..	May 1	Apr. 20
Extra				
Kendall Co pf pf	88c	..	June 1	May 10
Plymouth Fund, Inc.	1c	..	June 30	June15
Railr'd Emp Crp. A	10c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Do B	10c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Reduced				
Bklyn Un Gas	40c	..	July 1	June 1
Final				
Ford Motor, Ltd.	6%			
Marconi's Wire Tel.	7%			
Increased				
Chile Copper	50c	..	May 27	May 4
Signode Stl Strap	62½c	Q	May 7	May 3
Tide W Assoc O	20c	..	June 1	May 10
Initial				
Bunker H & S	Min. 37½c	Q	June 1	May 15
Yuba Cons F	10c	..	May 1	Apr. 14
Irregular				
Diamond Match	25c	..	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Do	25c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Kendall Co	25c	..	May 1	Apr. 26
Stock				
Diamond Match	*	..	June 1	May 15
Do pf	†	..	June 1	May 15
Regular				
Am Home Prod	20c	M	June 1	May 14
Beattie Gold Mines	5c	..	June 1	May 15
Bower Roller Bear	50c	..	June 25	June 1
Caterpillar Trac	50c	Q	May 25	May 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	May 25	May 15
Col Trust Co (Bost)	$2	S	May 1	Apr. 20
Cons Oil Corp cum pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 15
Container Crp Am	30c	Q	May 20	May 5
Cont Cushion Sup	5½c	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Du Wemmer-Gilbert Corp	25c		May 19	May 3
Freeport Sulphur	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 15
Ironrite Ironer Co	8%			
Do pf	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Kendall Co pf pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 10
Market St Natl Bank (Phila. Pa.)	$7	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Plymouth Fund, Inc. A	12c	Q	June 1	May 15
Seaboard Oil	25c	Q	June 15	June 1
Signode Steel Strapping pf	62½c	Q	May 7	May 3
Simmons-B'man Publish Corp, $3 conv pf	75c	Q	June 1	May 17
Stamford Water Co	$2	Q	May 15	May 5
Strawbridge & Clothier Co 6% pr pf, Ser A	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Texas Pacific Coal and Oil	10s	Q	June 1	May 11
West'n Tablet and Stationery, 5% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 21

*four-fiftieths of Pan-American Match for each share of Diamond Match common stock held.

†One-fiftieth of share of Pan-American Match for each share of Diamond Match preferred stock held.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.93⅛	$4.94	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅞	4.94⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0443	.0444	§
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1693
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4019	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krona	.2543	.2544	.4537
Norway—krone	.2481	.2481	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2202	.2205	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090½	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447	.0447	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3045	.3050	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0335	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2880	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3729	.3731	.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5509	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2987½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5800	.5805	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5015	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0022	1.0022	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	81½	81½	81½	—1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	51	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	— ½
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	Apr 22
36	30½	Addressor (1)	7	32½	32	32	— ½
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	12	76	73¼	73½	—2
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15¾	12⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
58¼	43	Allegh of xw	1	50	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	5	48¾	47½	47½	—1
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	48	48	48	—2
52½	41½	Allegh pr pf	3	41⅝	41	41	— ½
45⅝	36½	Allegh Steel (.40g)	6	38¾	38¾	38¾	—2¼
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	9	244½	238	238	—7
33⅜	25½	Allied Mills (½gr)	18	26¾	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	30	18⅞	18	18¼	— ⅜
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅛
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (½gr)	20	68½	67½	67½	— ½
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr 20
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	42	41	41	—1¼
114⅞	98¼	Amerada (2)	9	102	99	100	—5
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	11	93¼	90	90½	—2½
41⅜	25½	Am Bank Note (¼gr)	1	27¼	27	27	— ¼
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	10	63⅛	62	62	—2½
121	101	Am Can (4a)	12	103	99¼	100	—1
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154½	154	154½	Apr 21
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	4	58½	57	57	—3½
104½	92⅝	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	94	93	93	Apr 20
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab(1g)	13	96	91	92½	—3½
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	3	147½	147½	147½	Apr 22
105¾	99⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	3	102	100½	100½	+ ½
23⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	4	19½	19¼	19¼	— ½
30¾	26⅜	Am Coml Alco	15	27¼	26¾	27	—1
33⅜	27¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	10	28½	27⅞	27⅞	— ¾
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	5	10⅞	10½	10½	— ½
17	13	Am Europ	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	15	10	9¾	9⅞	— ¼
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	51	51	51	
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	1	59	59	59	—1¼
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	27½	26	26	—1½
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	19	18¾	19	— ½
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	22	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	46½	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅜
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	47¼	47	47	Apr 22
4⅞	2½	Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 22
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½gr)	2	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	22	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ¼
58¾	42	Am Loco	7	50½	49¼	49¼	—1¼
125	112½	Am Loco pf	1	112	112	112	— ½
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	4	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	10⅜	Am M & Met (.30g)	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	6	54¼	54	54	—1
129½	120	Am Met 6% pf (6)	8	120	120	120	Apr 12
16½	10⅝	Am Pow & Lt	16	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
87⅛	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
72½	55⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	57⅜	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
29½	23	Am Rad & St S (.60)	34	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	64	37½	36½	36⅜	—1
36	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	31	31	31	+ ¾
29	23⅛	Am Seating	3	24	24	24	
103¾	88¼	Am Smelt & R (1½gr)	45	90¼	87⅝	87⅝	—2⅛
134	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	141⅜	141⅜	413⅜	Apr 19
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	2	105¾	105¾	105¾	
61½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60¼	60	60	Apr 22
73¼	54½	Am Stl Fdrs (½gr)	26	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
58⅝	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	48½	48½	48½	
143¾	140	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	Apr 22
23⅝	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
187	147⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24	168½	167⅝	167⅝	— ½
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	3	81	80¾	80¼	— ¼
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	7	83	82¼	82¼	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	130	132	132	Apr 22
20⅛	14¾	Am Type Fdrs	15	15⅜	15½	15½	
29½	20⅞	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	33	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ½
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅞	9⅝	Am Woolen	9	0½	10½	0½	— ½
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	3	7)	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅜
1¾	⅛	Am Wtg P	176	⅜	⅜	½	Apr 10
5¾	3⅜	Am Wtg P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	⅜	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
185	10)	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	(4	63	63	+ ½
6⅝	2⅜	Anaconda (4g)	116	57¾	55¾	55⅞	—1⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½gr)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr 16
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	21	20½	20½	— ¾
37½	28	Andes Cop		30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½gr)	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	
11	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	62	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	3	95	95	95	Apr 22
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Apr 21
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½gr)	10	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
16¼	14½	Arnold Const (⅝gr)	10	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12⅜	Artloom	5	13	12⅞	13	Apr 22
24⅜	18½	Asso Dry Gds	6	19	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
101	96½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)		96½	96½	96½	Apr 15
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k	1	115	115	115	Apr 15
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	3	56	54	56	Apr 22
107	9)	Assoc Invest pf (5)		9	99	9)	Apr 5
87⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	81	85⅜	82¾	84	+ ½
.04	99⅞	Atchison pf (5)	1	100	100	100	— ⅜
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	27	51¼	49½	49½	— ½
29	23	Atl G&W I	2	24	24	24	Apr 22
44	35	Atl G &WI 1pf		36	36	36	—1
17	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	29	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅜
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	112	112	112	+ ¾
13½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	1⅜	17½	17½	— ¼
53⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (.4g)	3	81	79¾	79⅞	— ⅛
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼gr)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr 22
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	3	32½	31½	31½	
9½	7⅞	Aust Nich	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr 17
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	20	8¼	8¼	8	⅛
		—B—					
11¼	7⅝	Baldwin Loc	27	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
9½	6	Baldwin Loc asd	18	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
12	6¾	Bald Loc pf		1 14	111½	111½	Apr 22
12)	8½	Bald Loc pf asd		114½	114	114	Apr 21
40½	30⅜	Balt & Ohio	84	37	35⅞	35⅞	—1
47¾	3 a	Balt & O pf	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
45	41	Bang &Ar (2½)	1	41⅜	13¼	41¾	— ¼
43⅜	35⅞	Barber Co	8	8	7½	7½	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	15	30⅜	9½	29½	— ¼
35	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	44	28⅜	0⅝	0⅝	—1⅛
20¼	16⅛	Bavuk Cigar(18¾gr)	3	16⅜	16½	16½	— ⅜
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	24¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¾
0.3¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)		101⅛	102⅜	103⅛	Apr 8
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108	108	108	+ ¼
15¾	12⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr 22
17	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	22⅜	Bendix Aviat (¼gr)	26	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
23¾	20⅛	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	3	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
22⅜	13	Best & Co (2½ga)	*1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr 22
105½	7	Beth Stl	85	93⅜	89½	89½	—3⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
129½	113½	Beth Stl pf (7)	1	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	— ⅛
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½gr)	4	58½	58½	58½	—1½
38	3)	Blk & Decker (½gr)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	6	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	11	41	39¾	39⅜	—1¼
48¼	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	4	46	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛
23	8⅜	Borden (1.60)	23	15⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
83½		Borg-Warner (4)	20	82	81	81½	+ ½
43½	41	Borg-Warner new	79	43½	41	42½	
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	4	3	3	3	+ ¼
3¼	6¾	Bridgeport B (.60)	63	17⅛	16½	16⅞	— ⅜
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	31	50¾	49	49	— ¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	6	48	46¾	46¾	—1⅜
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	+1
8	4¾	Bklyn & Qu T	15	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
38½	24	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	23	23	23	—1¾
52¾	34½	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	14	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	90½	90½	90½	
52¾	38⅛	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	19	35	34	35	+ ½
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
24½	20¼	Brunswick Bal	7	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ¾
25¼	18⅛	Bucyrus-Erie	7	18⅞	18⅜	18¾	
14¾	10⅛	Budd Mfg	25	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	80	80	80	Apr 10
13	9⅜	Budd Wheel	12	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ½
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	9	27½	26	26	—1¾
65¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	58½	57	57	—1¼
35⅝	28⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	7	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
11⅜	7½	Bush Term	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	4	32	32	32	—1½
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	6	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½g)	8	32	31⅝	1⅞	— ⅜
9¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
33¾	25¾	Byers Co	3	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	—1⅜
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½gr)	9	31½	29½	29½	—1¾
		—C—					
43¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½ga)	6	41½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½g)		50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	23	4¼	4	4	— ¼
20⅛	14¼	Calumet & Hec (¼gr)	9	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ¼
37⅜	29½	Campbell Wy (1)	8	30¾	30½	30½	+ ¼
38¼	27¼	Can D G Ale	29	31¾	30½	31	— ⅜
17⅞	13⅞	Canad Pac	31	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
61½	49	Cann Mills (½gr)	6	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	+1⅛
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
9½	7	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	18	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ¼
176½	138	Case (J I)	8	168	163	163	—3¾
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	6	92½	92	92	—1¼
39¼	26⅜	Celanese (¾gr)	65	38	6⅜	37	— ¾
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	Apr 22
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	43	42½	42½	— ¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir(1½ga)	6	35⅛	34¾	35	+ ¼
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdv	7	9¼	9	9	— ¼
41¾	30	Cent R R N J	5	30½	29⅜	29⅜	— ½
24⅜	7	Cent Violeta Sug	3	16	15½	15½	—1½
4¼	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
86⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	73½	73	73	+ ¼
35⅜	6¼	Certain-teed	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pan&F (1a)	3	57¾	57½	57½	— ½
48	31⅜	Checker Cab	3	32	2	2	+ ½
68⅞	47¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	49	61	59⅜	59⅜	— 1
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅜
80½	78⅜	Ches Corp (3)	1	86	86	86	
4¾	¼	Chi & E Ill	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	Apr 19
13½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	6	10¼	10	10⅝	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	14½	14	14	— ½
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3	3	3	Apr 22
18½	13½	Chi Gt W pf	1	15	15	15	— ¼
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½ga)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
24½	20¼	Chi M St P & P	2	2½	¾	2¾	+ ¼
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P & P pf	8	5¾	5½	5½	
17	33	Chi Pneu T	2	27	26⅛	26⅛	
70½	61¼	Chi Pneu pf (7½k)	2	64	64	64	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
8¾	¾	C R I P 6% pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	8	8	7¼	7¼	— ¾
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr 16
22⅛	18	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	21	14⅜	13⅞	14	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½gr)	142	120⅜	115½	115¾	—3¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	11	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
10⅜	8¼	City Stores	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
38⅛	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	36	33	36	— ¼
44⅜	35	Clev Gra Br (½gr)	19	44¾	42½	43½	
98⅜	75	Cluett Pea (3)	10	95¼	91	93½	+3½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	161	160½	160½	—2
58¾	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	Apr 21
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (1½)	20	23⅜	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅛
62¾	53	Coll & Atk (2a)	6	58¾	58	58	— ¼
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	41¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
20⅞	13⅞	Colum G&El (.20g)	45	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
108	94	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	95¼	95	95	— ¼
39½	32⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	4	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	4	43¾	43¼	43¼	+1
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	2	120½	120½	120½	Apr 22
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	17	63⅜	62¼	62¼	—1½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	—2¾
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	8	68⅜	68	68+	— ¼
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	107½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Bonds Easy—Corporate Liens Uneven—Curb Is Steady

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Wednesday's Quotations

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
24 4¼s 47-52	114.12	114.12	114.12
10 3⅜s 43-45	104.30	104.24	104.24
24 4s 44-54	109.29	109.22	-109.22
12 3⅜s 40-43 June	107.28	107.26	107.26
1 3⅜s 43-47	105.13	105.11	105.11
1 3⅜s 4-43 March	105.19	105.19	105.19
3 3¼s 41	105.16	105.16	105.16
3 3¼s 44-46	105.25	105.21	105.21
13 3⅛s 46-49	104.26	104.23	104.23
55 3⅛s 49-52	103.10	103.8	103.8
8 3s 46-48	103.15	103.14	103.14
15 3s 51-55	102.29	102.25	102.26
21 2⅞s 55-60	101.30	101.28	101.28
22 2¾s 45-47	100.7	99.31	99.31
42 2¾s 48-51	101.4	101.3	101.3
118 2¾s 51-54	99.24	99.20	99.21
131 2¾s 56-59	99.8	99.1	99.1
103 2½s 48-53	99.6	98.31	98.31
	97.8	97.1	97.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s 42-47	100.14	100.14	100.14
57 3s 49	101.12	101.12	101.11
6 3¼s 64	101.24	101.18	101.18

Home Owners' Loan

27 3s A52	100.23	100.20	100.20
32 2¾s 49	99.16	99.9	99.9
25 2¼s 42-44	99.3	99.3	99.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	98½	98⅝
1 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90½	90½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	61½	61½
10 Am & For P5s 2030	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106¾	107
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	134¾	134¾	134¾
42 Am T & T 3⅜s '61	98	97¾	97¾
2 Am T Pdr cv '50	155	155	155
1 Am W Wk & E 6s '75	106	106	106
9 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	59½	56	59
3 Am Wri Mfg 6s '47	59½	56	59
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105	105⅛
8 Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
20 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜
4 Ar Gas 3s '39	102	25-32	25-32
4 3½s 4-43 March	105.16	105.16	105.16
3 3½s 41	105.25	105.21	105.21
13 3⅛s 46-49	104.26	104.23	104.23
55 3⅛s 49-52	103.10	103.8	103.8
8 3s 46-48	103.15	103.14	103.14
15 3s 51-55	102.29	102.25	102.26
21 2⅞s 55-60	101.30	101.28	101.28
22 2¾s 45-47	100.7	99.31	99.31
42 2¾s 48-51	101.4	101.3	101.3
118 2¾s 51-54	99.24	99.20	99.21
131 2¾s 56-59	99.8	99.1	99.1
103 2½s 48-53	99.6	98.31	98.31
	97.8	97.1	97.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 2¾s 42-47	100.14	100.14	100.14
57 3s 49	101.12	101.12	101.11
6 3¼s 64	101.24	101.18	101.18

Home Owners' Loan

27 3s A52	100.23	100.20	100.20
32 2¾s 49	99.16	99.9	99.9
25 2¼s 42-44	99.3	99.3	99.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	107½	107½	107½
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	98½	98⅝
1 Alleghany 5s '49	90½	90½	90½
2 Alleghany 5s '50 st	61½	61½	61½
10 Am & For P5s 2030	78¾	78¾	78¾
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106¾	107
4 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
2 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	134¾	134¾	134¾
42 Am T & T 3⅜s '61	98	97¾	97¾
2 Am T Pdr cv '50	155	155	155
1 Am W Wk & E 6s '75	106	106	106
9 Am Wri P 6s '47 ct	59½	56	59
3 Am Wri Mfg 6s '47	59½	56	59
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105	105⅛
8 Arm Del 4s '57	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
20 Arm Del 4s '55	96⅞	96⅛	96⅜
4 Ar Gas 3s '39	102	25-32	25-32
4 3½s 4-43 March	105.16	105.16	105.16
3 3½s 41	105.25	105.21	105.21
13 3⅛s 46-49	104.26	104.23	104.23
55 3⅛s 49-52	103.10	103.8	103.8
8 3s 46-48	103.15	103.14	103.14
15 3s 51-55	102.29	102.25	102.26
21 2⅞s 55-60	101.30	101.28	101.28
22 2¾s 45-47	100.7	99.31	99.31
42 2¾s 48-51	101.4	101.3	101.3
118 2¾s 51-54	99.24	99.20	99.21
131 2¾s 56-59	99.8	99.1	99.1
103 2½s 48-53	99.6	98.31	98.31
	97.8	97.1	97.1

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	22¾	22⅝	22¾
7 CRI&P rfg 4s 34ct	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¼	103⅞	103⅞
14 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
15 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100	99¾	100
2 Childs Co 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
7 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	89	89	89
12 Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	102¼	102	102¼
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	108¼	108	108
6 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	95⅜	95	95
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	99¼	98½	99
5 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	94	94	94
5 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
29 Clev Un Term 5s '73	112	111⅞	112
4 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	106⅜	106	106
2 Colum G 5s '52 Ap	102	101	101½
2 Colum G 5s '52 Mty	102½	102	102
4 Colum G 5s 1961	103	103	103
4 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Conn Riv Pw 3¼s '61	101	101	101
6 Con Coal Del 5s '60	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Con Edis 3½s '46	68½	68	68½
16 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	102¾	102¼	102¾
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	107½	107½	107½
17 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	102⅜	102	102⅛
3 Container 5s '43	104¼	104	104¼
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	101½	101½	101½
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	56	56	56
10 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 D&R G 4½s '36	91¼	91¼	91¼
8 D&RG 4s '36	31¾	31¾	31¾
9 D&RG West 5s '55	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜
3 D&RGW 5s '44 Asd	19	18⅞	18⅞
8 Erie cv 4s'53 B	18¼	18⅛	18¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74	112¼	112¼	112¼
20 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	103½	103⅛	103⅛
5 Gen Cable 5½s'47	96¼	96⅛	96⅛
14 Gen Mot Accpt 3s'46	102	25-32	25-32
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Goodrich 4½s'56	99⅜	99¼	99¼
2 Goodrich 6s'45	106	106	106
20 Godyr T&R 5s'57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	116¼	116⅛	116⅛
6 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	109	109	109
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	102½	102⅜	102⅜
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	101¾	101¾	101¾
92 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	102	102	102
7 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 G Bay & W 5s deb B	93	93	93
3 Gulf M & N 5s50	99	99	99
2 Gulf St Util 4s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Gulf St Util 4½s'56	105	104¾	105
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Hous B&Tex 5s'57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	102	101⅞	102
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	74	73	73
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	104¼	104¼	104¼
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30¼	30¼	30
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	75	75	75
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	87	87	87
16 ICSCL&NO 5s'63A	86	85½	85½
11 Ill Steel 4½s'40	106½	106½	106½
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	77	77	77
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	77	77	77
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	32	31¼	31¼
23 Interb RTr rfg 5s	76½	76	76
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	76	76	76
40 Interlake Iron 4s'47	101½	100½	101
8 Int Gr Nor rf 5½s'52	15¼	15	15
5 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78¼	78¼	78¼
5 Int Paper 6s '55	99¼	99	99
5 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅝	100½	100½
10 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	84	83¾	83¾
34 Int T&T 4½s 52	67½	66⅞	67
14 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	71¼	70¾	70⅞
3 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	81	77	81
1 Jones&LSt 4½s'61	95	95	95
5 KCFtS&M 4s '36	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	59½	59½	59½
5 KCSouth 5s '50	56	55¾	55¾
21 KCSouth 3s'50	93	93	93
3 KCTerm4s '60	87¾	87¼	87¼
2 Keith B F 6s '46	107	107	107
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Lac Gas 5½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	61	60½	60½
4 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	60½	60½	60½
6 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	94	93¾	93¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	94	94	94
1 Leh Val Tr 4½s '40	61½	61½	61½
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	102	101¾	101¾
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75	75	75
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	68¼	68	68¼
3 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
29 Loews 3½s '46	98⅝	98	98⅜
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1 Long Isl rfg 4½s '49st	102¼	101¾	102¼
2 Louisia Ark 5s '69	95½	95½	95½
8 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	98½	98½	98½
5 Louis&N 4½s 2003	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Maine Cen 4s'45	102½	102½	102½
7 Maine Cen 4½s'60	82	81¾	81¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90	41½	41½	41½
5 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	37¾	36	36
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	21½	21	21
5 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103½	103¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
15 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	105	105
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	107½	107½	107½
1 MidEl Ry&L 5s '61 B	102	102	102
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	19	19	19
1 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20¼	25⅜	26⅛
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
40 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¼	17	17¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	44¾	44¼	44¼
19 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
72 Mo Pac ge 4s '75	44½	44½	44½
15 Mo Pac 5s '80H	21⅞	20¾	21¼
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	44½	44⅛	44½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	43	43	43
9 MonWPAPub Sv 4¼s'60	49	49	49
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	102⅛	102	102⅛
3 Mor & Essex 5s'55	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	99¼	99¼	99¾
10 Mor&EssexJ¼s 2000	92½	92½	92½
2 Nassau El 4s '51	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	52½	52½	52½
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104¼	104¼
16 Natl Steel 4s '65	105	105	105
10 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	104½	104¼	104¼
15 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	93½	93	93¼
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	95½	95⅛	95½
5 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	94	94	94
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	55	55	55
6 NY & Long Br 4s'41	57¼	57¼	57¼
206 NYC cv 6s '44	108	108	106
42 NYC rfg 5s 2013	126¼	124¼	124¾
18 NYC 4½s 2013 A	97⅛	97	97
14 NYC cn 4s '98	90¼	90	90
10 NYC 3½s '52 wi	96⅝	96⅛	96⅜
15 NYC 3½s 46	101	101	101
7 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	90¼	90	90¼
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	96	95¾	95¾
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	89½	89½	89½
5 NY Chi & StL 6s 38	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	99⅜	98½	98½
37 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	89	88⅛	88⅛
14 NY Dock Co 5s 46	103½	103	103¼
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64½	62¼	64
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	63½	62	63½
4 NY Lack&W 4½s'63	99½	99½	99½
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	49	48½	49
3 NYNH&H 4½s 67	62	62	62
2 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	46¾	46¼	46¼
1 NY O & W gen 5s'44	30	29⅞	29⅞
30 NY Ry 6s 58 st	10½	10½	10½
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	45¼	44¼	44¼
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
4 North Ohio 5s '45	44½	44½	44½
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80¼	80¼	80¼
23 Nor Pac 4s '97	111⅛	111½	111½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	103	102	102
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	103	103	103
10 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	117¼	117¼	117¼
10 Pac Gas & E 4½s '57	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
19 Pac G & E 3¾s '66	96⅜	95⅞	95¾
18 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	101	100¼	100¼
3 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 C	104⅞	104¼	104¼
3 Para Pict 6s 55	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
3 Parmelee 7s 6s 44	100¼	100	100¼
7 Penn Div 6s 41 A	70½	69¾	69¾
5 Pen Ok&De 4½s'77	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Pen P & Lt 4½s 71	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Pen Co 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	117¼	117¼	117¼
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	108¾	108⅛	108¼
11 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	105	105	105
48 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104¾	104¼	104¾
16 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100⅜	100	100
173 Pen RR 3¼s 52	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
2 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	108½	107¾	107¾
38 Phila Co 5s '67	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
24 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	105¼	104¾	105
42 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15⅜	15	15
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
2 Phillipine Pr M 6s 43	26	26	26
2 PCC & St L 4½s'77	108	108	108
2 PCC & St L 4¼s'77	116½	116½	116½
3 Parti Gen E 4½s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	62¾	62½	62½
26 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	80	80	80
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	29½	29¼	29¼
26 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	96	96	96
21 Purity Bak 5½s '48	123	122½	122½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	119	119	119
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	107¼	107	107¼
11 Rem Rand 4¾s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
22 Republic Steel 5½s'54	121	119¾	119⅞
8 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¾	96½	96⅝
26 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
3 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 St LSF 4½s'78	29½	29½	29½
2 St LSF 4½s'78 ctf st	26½	26½	26½
6 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	27½	27	27½
2 St LSW 5s '50	60	60	60
1 St LSW 1st 4s '89	66	66	66
1 St P&KC Sh L 4½s'41	32½	32½	32½
12 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	46¾	46¼	46¼
1 NY O & W gen 5s44	30	29⅞	29⅞
30 NY Ry 6s 58 st	10½	10½	10½
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	45¼	44¼	44¼
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
4 North Ohio 5s '45	44½	44½	44½
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	80¼	80¼	80¼
23 Nor Pac 4s '97	111⅛	111½	111½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	103	102	102
1 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	74¼	74¼	74¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s '65	24¼	24¼	24¼
3 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	103	103	103
10 Or-Wash RR & N4s'61	117¼	117¼	117¼
10 Pac Gas & E 4½s '57	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
19 Pac G & E 3¾s '66	96⅜	95⅞	95¾
18 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	101	100¼	100¼
3 Pac T & T 3¼s'66 C	104⅞	104¼	104¼
3 Para Pict 6s 55	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
3 Parmelee 7s 6s 44	100¼	100	100¼
7 Penn Div 6s 41 A	70½	69¾	69¾
5 Pen Ok&De 4½s'77	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Pen P & Lt 4½s 71	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Pen Co 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	117¼	117¼	117¼
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	108¾	108⅛	108¼
11 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	105	105	105
48 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104¾	104¼	104¾
16 Pen RR 3¾s 70	100⅜	100	100
173 Pen RR 3¼s 52	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
2 Phil Bal & Wash 5s 74	108½	107¾	107¾
38 Phila Co 5s '67	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
24 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	105¼	104¾	105
42 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15⅜	15	15
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	33⅞	33⅞	33¼
2 Phillipine Pr M 6s 43	26	26	26
2 PCC & St L 4½s'77	108	108	108
2 PCC & St L 4¼s'77	116½	116½	116½
3 Parti Gen E 4½s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	62¾	62½	62½
26 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	80	80	80
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	29½	29¼	29¼
26 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	96	96	96
21 Purity Bak 5½s '48	123	122½	122½
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	119	119	119
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	107¼	107	107¼
11 Rem Rand 4¾s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
22 Republic Steel 5½s'54	121	119¾	119⅞
8 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¾	96½	96⅝
26 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜
3 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
3 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 St LSF 4½s'78	29½	29½	29½
2 St LSF 4½s'78 ctf st	26½	26½	26½
6 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	27½	27	27½
2 St LSW 5s '50	60	60	60
1 St LSW 1st 4s '89	66	66	66
1 St P&KC Sh L 4½s'41	32½	32½	32½
2 St PM&Ms 4½ 102 7-32	102 7-32	102 7-32	102 7-32
29 St PM&Ms 4½ 102 7-32	102 7-32	102 7-32	102 7-32
51 Sea A L cn 6s '45	21¾	21½	21¾
3 SeaA L ad 5s '49	21¾	21½	21¾
2 Sea A L 4s '50	11	10⅝	10⅝
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	34¾	34¾	34¾
10 Sea All Fla 6s '35 A ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
19 Shell Un 3½s '51	97½	97	97½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Socony V O 3½s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 So Hell T&T 5s 41	105½	105½	105½
10 So Cal Gas 4s 65	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	90½	90	90½
20 Sou Pac 4½s 81	89½	89½	89½
21 So Pac 4½s 69	90	89½	90
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	105	104¾	104¾
13 So Pac ctf 4s 49	94	93¾	93¾
27 So Pac 3¾s 46	99½	99	99
38 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
1 South Ry 6½s 56	103¾	103⅜	103½
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	101¾	101½	101½
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	106¼	106	106¼
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	61⅜	60½	60⅝
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
20 S W Gas & El 4s 60	101¾	101½	101½
9 Spokane Int 5s 55	32	31⅜	31⅝
1 Staley Mfg 4s 46	103½	103½	103½
17 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	96⅛	96	96
8 Studebaker 6s cv 45	139½	139	139⅛
7 Ten El Pow 6s 47 A	97¼	97	97
7 Texark Ft Sm5½s50	105½	105½	105½
29 Tex Corp 3½s 51	101½	101⅜	101½
9 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Third Ave aj 5s 60	65¾	65¼	65¼
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
16 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111¼	111	111¼
9 Un Pac Mfg 4s 2008	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	104¼	104¼	104¾
11 Brazil 6½s 26-57	32½	32¼	32¼
4 Brazil 6½s 27-57	24¾	22¾	22¾
24 Brazil C Ry El 7s52	24¼	24¼	24¼
Brisbane 5s '57	26	26	26
6 Brisbane 5s '58	108	108	108
1 Buenos A 2d 6s '60 Apr	116½	116½	116½
2 Buen A 3s '84	107¾	107¾	107¾
42 Buen A 4½s 43-45	22¾	22¾	22¾
7 Bu A 4½s 43-45 Aug '76	77	77	77
1 Bu A 4½s 43-45 '76 Apf	77½	77¼	77½
18 Canada 5s '52	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
12 Canada 4s '60	113¾	113¾	113¾
12 Canada 3¼s '61	106¼	106¼	106¾
18 Canada 4½s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	97¾	97¾	98¾
5 Chile 7s '42	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
6 Chile 6s '60	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	22¼	22¼	22¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	22¼	22¼	22¼
16 Chile 6s '61 Sept	22¼	22¼	22¼
16 Chile 8s '62	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Cologne 6

Rush of Parleys Stresses Status of Rome-Berlin Axis

(Continued From Page 1)

France in order to maintain the fruits of their victory against Hungary. Today Hungary will collaborate with Germany or Italy to upset the settlement of 1919 rather than with the other Danubian countries interested in maintaining it. Every little Central European state looks to some Great Power as its patron.

There are solid economic reasons for this outward-looking attitude. A fairly substantial trade passes between Austria and Czechoslovakia. But apart from this, no Danubian state does more than an insignificant fraction of its trade with any other Danubian state. Their economies are similar, not complementary. Germany is the best customer of them all except Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia's best customer is still Italy. The little countries are therefore compelled by the conditions of their economic life to look north and south. They cannot exist by taking in one another's washing.

Austria, left over from the break-up of the Hapsburg Empire, is the weakest of them. But her affairs have been conducted with an astuteness born in part of necessity, in part of the old imperial diplomatic tradition. For ten years after the World War, the Allies' fear of the "Anschluss"—the union of Austria with Germany—was exploited at every moment of crisis to extract financial and economic concessions from the Great Powers, whose pensioner Austria became.

A New Bogey

But now that the bogey of the "Anchluss" will no longer work, Austrian genius has discovered a new one—the Hapsburg restoration. At every crisis, carefully controlled demonstrations in favor of calling Archduke Otto to the throne occur in Vienna and other parts of Austria; and a flutter goes through the chancellories of Central Europe.

Dr. Schuschnigg, during his recent visit to Prague, is believed to have persuaded Czechoslovakia that she, at any rate, had nothing to fear from a Hapsburg on the throne at Vienna; and it is significant that the communiqué of the subsequent meeting of the Little Entente contained nothing—contrary to the practice of many previous meetings—about their objections to a restoration. If the Little Entente could be induced to withdraw its opposition (though there is little sign that this result has yet been achieved in Yugoslavia or Roumania), the restoration would obviously become a more effective bogey for use at Berlin.

The Hapsburg restoration is one of those things which do not happen, but fear of which is an important political fact.

Dissension in Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia is the biggest and strongest of the Danubian states. She is weakened by internal dissensions —by the division, not yet fully resolved, between the Serb, Croat and Slovene elements of which this state is composed, and by the cleavage between democrats and supporters of the present authoritarian regime. But in spite of this she occupies, next to the Great Powers, a commanding position on the Danubian chessboard. Ever since the bitter struggles at the Peace Conference over the fate of the Adriatic seaboard, mistrust of Italy has governed Yugoslav policy.

So long as France remained on bad terms with Italy, Yugoslavia was a faithful satellite of France. When France drew toward Italy in 1934, Yugoslavia leaned heavily to the German side. Germany's renewed rapprochement with Italy last summer presented a difficult problem, and led to a certain cooling-off in Yugoslav feelings for Germany. For the present, Yugoslavia is sitting on the fence. To please Germany, she has signed a pact with Italy, who has purchased the agreement with substantial economic concessions. But she has expressly declared that she will be a party to no "ideological conflict" and will join no ideological bloc. She will not cut off her avenue of approach to France or, still more important, to Britain.

Is Little Entente Weaker?

Meanwhile what of that rather jerry-built structure of the post-war period—the Little Entente? The original cement which held it together—fear of Hungary—has been growing weak; and since Herr Hitler appeared on the scene, there have been conspicuous cracks in the edifice. So long as Central Europe is stabilized by the German-Italian partnership, the Little Entente holds together—if only as a make-weight; and this accounts for the fact that greater cordiality appears to have prevailed at Belgrade than at any previous Little Entente meeting of the last two or three years.

But when Germany and Italy part company, as they did in 1934 and presumably will do again, Yugoslavia tries to use Germany against Italy and Czechoslovakia invokes Italy against Germany. Moreover, they are divided by the factor of their attitude to Soviet Russia. Czechoslovakia bases her policy on the Czechoslovak-Soviet Pact of May, 1935. Yugoslavia is one of the few European states which still refuse to recognize the Soviet Union.

Ever since 1933, when Germany and Italy began their rivalry for the control of Central Europe, and France receded to third place, there have been in theory, three possible solutions of the Danubian problem: a union of the Danubian states among themselves, control by Italy and control of Germany.

The first of these solutions must, for reasons already given, be discarded as Utopian. The dream will revive from time to time, and a few central European statesmen — of whom Dr. Schuschnigg is perhaps one—believe in it. When Germany and Italy unite, the temptation in central Europe to say "A plague on both your houses" is understandably strong. Such is the undercurrent of opinion in many circles at the present time, and it was the basis of a curious recent attempt to revive the old French hegemony of 10 years ago. France proposed, through Czechoslovakia, that the three Little Entente states should conclude a mutual guarantee pact with herself and one another. But Roumania was chilly and Yugoslavia frankly hostile. Central Europe cannot in the long run organize itself without either Germany or Italy. There is no basis, political or economic, for an independent solution.

The Italian solution has two strong points in its favor. It can count on the support of all those who fear Germany above everything and whose policy remains, in whatever guise, the policy of encircling Germany with a defensive alliance. Since France is no longer strong enough to do it by herself, she will if necessary help Italy to do it; and this argument is one which carries weight in other countries as well. Whenever it becomes clear that the choice in central Europe is between Germany and Italy, there will be many outside central Europe who will pin their faith to a policy of "Keep Germany out."

The other factor is the Roman Catholic Church, which must be counted—since the Lateran Treaty of 1929—as a faithful adjunct of Italian policy. The feud between National Socialist Germany and the Vatican, which flames up from time to time and never quite dies down, influences many minds in Central Europe—most of all, perhaps, in Austria.

The weaknesses of an Italian solution are, however, obvious. Italy is not a first-class economic power; and the concessions which she has made to Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia will tax her resources, already subject to so many strains as the result of Italian policy during the last two years. Austria does not forget the Italian desertion of the Triple Alliance or the seizure of the South Tyrol in the peace settlement. Yugoslavia does not forget that Italy fought every Yugoslav claim at the Peace Conference, and intrigued for 15 years after against the unity and stability of that country. Even in Czechoslovakia and Roumania, Italy's designs are looked on with mistrust. It is difficult to envisage a stable settlement of Danubian affairs based on an Italian hegemony.

There remains the German solution. Many people believe that the only way out for Central Europe, politically and economically, is a union between the markets of the predominantly industrial Germany and the markets of the predominantly agricultural Danubian states (not forgetting the oil of Roumania and the minerals of Yugoslavia and Hungary). Whether such a solution could be reached without a general upheaval or without territorial revision, it is difficult to say. This, too, like everything else on the Danube, depends on something outside—on Germany's relations with Italy, with Great Britain, with Poland, perhaps with Soviet Russia. But that there can be no lasting solution of the Danubian problem without Germany seems one of the clearest and most important lessons of the past few years of Central European politics.

Lei Day Princess

Esther Kawananokoa
Descendant of Former Hawaiian Kings

Hawaii Celebrates Lei Day With Real Royalty as Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Dedicated to Hawaii's admiration of flowers and their symbolism in Polynesian mythology, May Day is "Lei Day" for the tenth consecutive year in Hawaii.

This year, for the first time since the floral pageant was inaugurated on May 1, 1928, one of the few living descendants of Hawaiian royalty has been chosen to rule as Lei Day queen.

She is Esther Napelakapuokakae Kapiolani Kawananakoa, nine-year-old great - grandniece of Queen Kapiolani, who was wife of Kalakaua, last of Hawaiian kings.

To friends in Honolulu the little queen is known as Baby Kapiolani.

Poet Started Custom

Don Blanding, poet and author, who conceived the idea of celebrating May Day in Hawaii, accepted an invitation to be present at this year's floral festival.

Iolani palace, former residence of Hawaiian royalty and once home of Queen Kapiolani for whom the Lei Day queen was named, and now the capitol of the territorial government, has been selected as the center of the day's festivities.

Thus, the tenth observance of Lei Day has been given a setting rich in Hawaiian history to which the Polynesian fondness for flowers has added color and fragrance.

In addition to the pageantry of the day, including the queen and her court and retainers dressed in traditional Hawaiian royal garb, an important event of the day's program is the lei contest.

Made Island Famous

Participants in this competition are specialists in the art of weaving, stringing and piecing the flower garlands which have made Hawaii famous.

This is the day, too, when Honolulu's 500 lei women, who make their living designing and selling the floral strands, win recognition for their contribution to community enterprise.

All of Hawaii's citizenry from stevedores on the wharves to bank presidents behind marble counters wear leis on Lei Day.

The scent of gardenias and carnations worn on the brims of longshoremen's hats permeates the atmosphere of the waterfront.

Color in profusion is added to the normally drab appearance of business offices and stores.

American Student Opinion Voices Itself Against War

(Continued From Page 1)

the American Civil Liberties Union, was the leader.

The demonstration extended to schools and colleges in Brooklyn and on Long Island, where a resolution was adopted condemning the American neutrality policy with respect to the Spanish situation.

Meanwhile, Princeton University students, in a quiet rally, heard Senator Gerald P. Nye (Prog.) of North Dakota stress that America's participation in the World War had been futile and ineffective. It was, he added, also unnecessary. Introducing Senator Nye at the demonstration, Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton condemned the strike methods employed by students for peace meetings.

Byrd Demands People Have Deciding Say In Entering Foreign War

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (AP)—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd recommended at a peace rally last night that the Constitution be so amended that the United States cannot engage in a foreign war unless it is voted by the citizens of the country.

"Of course, when our country is attacked, the President and Congress should have power to act quickly," Admiral Byrd told 6000 persons gathered in Convention Hall.

"I submit the right of peaceful nations to demand that, in time of crisis, conciliation be substituted for war. In fact, it is more than a right —it is a solemn duty that a nation owes to itself and humanity," he said.

The rally was held by the Emergency Peace Campaign as part of its national no-foreign-war crusade of which Admiral Byrd is honorary chairman. More than 500 Philadelphia civic organizations and churches sponsored the meeting.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging Congress to submit to the states a constitutional amendment requiring a popular referendum before war could be declared, except when the country was invaded.

Another asked Congress to define "our national defense policy, limiting it to defense of our soil from invasion."

A third "opposed any plan to conscript human and material resources for foreign war."

Chicago Students Cry Scholarships, Not War

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Several thousand Chicago undergraduates engaged in "peace strikes" yesterday as part of a nationwide student demonstration against war.

Largest of the rallies here was at the University of Chicago, where students estimated by their leaders at 2500 marched around the campus quadrangle.

Parading students at Northwestern carried banners reading "scholarships, not battleships" and "war—no profit, no glory, no need."

Three Pay Fines in Peace Strike in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—Demonstrations for peace were held today at many educational institutions in the Philadelphia area. They were reported orderly and held without interference.

Three young men who, police testified, distributed circulars urging Central High School students to quit their classes for a peace demonstration, were arrested and fined $12.50 each. They were charged with disorderly conduct based on a city ordinance forbidding distribution of circulars without a permit. Central High was not scheduled to hold a peace rally.

Adult Education Jumps Into Favor As Public Service

Special to The Christia Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 23—The rattling on the doors of public schools, made by grown-ups throughout the country who want to come back to school for more learning for themselves, is beginning to be heard in legislative halls, it is learned here.

Bills which provide for education of adults in the public school system are either being drawn up or are already pending in a number of state legislatures, it is found by a survey recently completed by the State Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization in Illinois.

The urge on the part of grown people to continue their education, or to start in on some new subject regardless of the age at which they have to begin it, was given unusual impetus by the Works Progress Administration, organized four years ago, it was said. At that time to give unemployed school teachers something to do, the WPA rounded up men and women of all kinds and types into classes.

These grown pupils became so interested in studying home decoration, literature, foreign languages, craft work, business studies and scores of other subjects that they want to continue indefinitely, it is found. This demand generally among adults for more education is now taking form in this move to include some kind of a permanent program within the public school system originally providing only for children, it is learned.

Much of the legislation is aimed primarily at reducing illiteracy, but it is believed that this is an opening wedge for adult education of all kinds. One of the demands coming out of the WPA program was for more education for grown-ups of all degreees, not just citizenship training for the alien, it was explained.

Indiana has pending legislation and 11 western states are working on bills of some kind for adult education, according to Charles P. Schwartz, chairman of the State Committee on Citizenship and Naturalization in Illinois. A bill is now being prepared for the Illinois Legislature, said Mr. Schwartz. Before 1927 it was illegal in Illinois to use public funds for the teaching of grown people, it was said. But at that time a permissive bill was passed so that funds could be used if properly appropriated. The present bill aims to make more widespread this education for adults.

At the present time there are 14 states which have varying programs of adult education. They are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, New Jersey, Illinois, Oklahoma, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Washington, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Oregon, and Delaware, according to the survey. In some cases the legislation is only permissive.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

one agency to another up to a 10 per cent total, except that he is not allowed to touch funds appropriated for the legislative establishment.

For the moment the forces which support the economy slogan are in the ascendant—but the time for show-down voting has not yet come. And even if relief were cut to $1,000,000,000, even if 10 per cent were pared from all reducible government expenditures, real economy would still depend upon exercise of rigid self-denial in Congress by rejecting a pressing throng of private spending projects.

Sentiment for cutting the relief estimates is particularly strong among Southern Senators and Representatives, where relief payments for Negro unemployed have never been popular. Particularly if for relief — which is administered through federal supervision—can be substituted special aids to state governments like the Harrison-Black bill for federal subsidies to state education, many of these obedient Democratic stalwarts would be delighted.

The proponents of greater relief spending, who argue that even $1,500,000,000 is little enough, come mainly from the industrial states. The greatest pressure on President Roosevelt to keep up extensive federal relief, it is said on inside White House authority, comes from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the wealthy Empire State. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York, yesterday said the amount of relief should be based on "facts" rather than arbitrary decisions, and as for making states and cities take over more of the burden, "it must be remembered that the Federal Government has invaded virtually every field of revenue left open to them."

Likewise, the sponsors of relief point out that an appropriation of $1,500,000,000 would only take care of 1,786,000 people at present costs, while there were 2,114,790 persons on relief on March 27, 1937.

Farm Group Arouses

To which the southern and western senators who are urging reductions say that the Federal Government is returning large sums to the states at present through aid for the blind, and other special groups of needy and unemployed.

Plenty of protests at the economy drive on specific appropriations are heard. The American Farm Bureau Association, which is possibly the most powerful single farm lobbying organization, began a drive for the new farm legislation which Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, regretfully relinquished for the sake of economy.

"We are for economy," Edward A. O'Neal, head of the federation, said, "but we are not for an economy that will paralyze agriculture." He urged that crop insurance, the ever-normal-granary plan, and other farm aid plans be pushed into law by Congress, regardless of Secretary Wallace.

Are for Economy—But!

Senator Byrnes' program is, first, to introduce a joint resolution to cut by 10 per cent all appropriations, excluding only fixed charges, giving the President power to shift appropriations from one department to another in order to prevent hardships.

Second, he would move outright to reduce the relief appropriation from $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, with the addition that relief expenditures shall be made only upon certification by states and localities of their need, and only on a "matching" basis where states are able. Areas that are able would be required to advance up to 50 per cent, and if not to issue a certificate of bankruptcy.

These are Spartan provisions, and doubtless a great deal of local pressure will be placed on many members of Congress. In short, as Senator Wagner, Mr. O'Neal, and almost every other opponent of severe cuts has said: "I am for economy, but . . ."

There are many impulsions, some genuine and some camouflaged, behind the economy drive. On the one hand, some members urge economy in general simply to make room for their own specific spending measures. On the other, plain political desires to belabor the majority enter the campaign.

But more seriously, some members realize that heavy spending is no longer popular with much of the country: that unlimited lip-service is being paid everywhere to economy. They are reminded that an unbalanced budget on a $7,000,000,000 level in times of recovery is a great incentive to inflation. And they can see that if drastic economy steps are not taken now, they will have to face new taxes in January.

Change in Theories of Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—An international discussion by distinguished physicists on the radical changes in theories about matter is being prepared here under the auspices of the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

The organization of this "conversation" on a natural scientific theme was originally proposed to the committee a year ago by Prof. Czeslaw Bialobrzeski of Warsaw University.

The savant told the committee that he considered the progress of contemporary physics, its recent discoveries, and the transformation of theories about matter had upset the old conceptions.

Professor Bialobrzeski, therefore, held it was desirable to "explore the immediate consequences for thought and the conception of life of these recent conquests of previously unknown territory." The subject of the "conversation," the professor thought, might be "The general consequences of the new physical theories."

Trends in Literature

The international committee is also arranging a "conversation" on "Literature in the Near Future" to be held in Paris. Paul Valery, member of the Academie Française, proposed that the theme might be more or less as follows: Under what conditions, in what atmosphere and for what public can the writer and the artist work today?

The term "literature," it was felt, should be taken in its widest sense so as to include every creative element in both history and erudition. The conversation should bring out the means at present available "for preserving the noble tradition of great literature—that is to say, the position of modern art in modern society."

The last "conversation" held by the committee was at Buenos Aires during the recent congress of the Federation of P. E. N. Clubs. It dealt with the present relations between European and American culture, European literature in America and the future influence of Ibero-American literature on world thought.

Last year also the Paris Institute on Intellectual Co-operation received a request from the "Universidad Internacional de Santander" to lend its aid in the organization of a "conversation" on the "future of scientific research and of (natural) science in modern societies and its rôle in the life of the community," for which Prof. Jose Ortega y Gasset prepared an introduction.

When the League's Permanent Committee on Arts and Letters decided to institute "conversations" in 1931, its aim was to bring the support of the intellect to the organization of international relations, as well as to supplement the patient labors of specialists with the examination of general problems which dominate modern times.

Since then, exchanges of views have been arranged each year between different representatives of the intellectual elite, and "conversations" held in Frankfort, Madrid, Paris, Venice, Nice and Budapest. The theme chosen by the last League Assembly was "The Part Played by the Humanities in the Training of the Modern Man."

DAR

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that Congress officially adopt a code for proper use of the flag; approving the Walter Damrosch harmonization of the "Star-Spangled Banner" at D. A. R. conferences; endorsing the 150th anniversary celebration of the settlement of the Northwest Territory; authorizing the establishment of more than one D. A. R. chapter in a locality; and expressing thanks to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt for a note she sent the congress.

The seven women who were victorious candidates for vice-president-general in all-day balloting yesterday were Mrs. Frank Matthew Dick of Cambridge, Md.; Mrs. Maurice C. Turner of Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Charles E. Head of Seattle, Wash.; Miss Bonnie Farwell of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. William H. Belk of Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. George B. Averill of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mrs. E. H. Whittaker of Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, organizing secretary-general of the D. A. R. and formerly considered as a likely candidate for president-general next year, was installed yesterday as the new president of the Children of the American Revolution which has been meeting here simultaneously with the D. A. R.

Speaking on "Youth's Viewpoint," Miss Ruth Rose Richardson, Oregon State University, and personal page to Mrs. William A. Becker, president-general, told the congress that only a minority of young people today are radicals. Times and customs have changed, but the race is not degenerating, she assured the delegates.

Rubber Carvings Shown At Carnegie Exhibition

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Carvings in rubber by Irwin McCoy, Atlanta artist, are on exhibition at the Carnegie library here.

Mr. McKoy began working in rubber about a year ago. He mounts his rubber figures on canvas which in turn is mounted on a metal back.

'Cash and Carry,' Not Embargo Plan, Forecast in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23—The new "so-called neutrality policy" of the United States will have little effect on curtailment of this country's fundamental trade abroad should another way come, according to Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association, in an address before the Foreign Trade Association here. He declared, however, he felt this new policy would help prevent war.

Although the neutrality bill is still before Congress Dr. Buell asserted that in his belief the outcome would result essentially in a "cash and carry" trade policy and therefore would be a neutrality bill in name only.

Two Reasons Cited

He advanced two reasons for the diminishing popularity of the "mandatory embargo" neutrality plan which proposed generally that in time of war this country would immediately stop all export of war materials, loans, and munitions to all belligerents, and a swing toward the "cash and carry" system.

"United States statesmen," he said, "have grown to realize that if this country stops foreign trade in time of war it will also lose its foreign trade in peace time. Countries wish to be certain of a constant flow of trade, and they need outside aid in war time more than in peace."

Secondly, he contended that should this country virtually tie up its foreign trade in time of war with belligerents it would "play into the hands of the dictatorship nations."

Solution in Conference

To prevent another international conflagration into which this country would inevitably be dragged, Dr. Buell contended that the solution would be a future world conference (or series of conferences) which would result in easing off the great strain placed on national budgets by the present armament race.

Two alternatives face the world, he holds, and it is his belief that the second; the present attempt to reorganize the world on the basis of justice, equality, and better economic balance for those people who don't have "our resources" is the trend today despite war scares.

It is because of this trend that he said he believes the cash and carry neutrality policy, now being worked out in conferences over the Pittman and McReynolds bills in Congress, will not lead to loss of foreign trade for this country (as has been the fear for two years during other neutrality legislation) nor will it mean that by accepting it the United States will relinquish its traditional stand for "freedom of the seas." There would be no opportunity for search and seizure of American vessels if so-called contraband goods were carried out of this country in foreign bottoms.

International Tribunal

In time of possible conflict the United States, realizing it would be drawn into the conflict in one way or another, would abide by the decision of an international tribunal as to which nation was the aggressor, he felt, and, with that once agreed upon, would join with the other nations in placing strict embargoes on that nation—not all belligerents.

"That is visualizing real and effective co-operation toward a common goal," he maintained. "There can be no business activity—and anyone will admit this—unless there is a certain degree of political confidence in the diminution of the fear of war."

In closing, he stated he did not believe war could possibly come for two or three years because no nation was yet prepared. In that time he asserted he felt the dictatorship nations would realize the growing strength of the democratic nations and thus agree to sit down to conferences at which the resource countries would be wise enough to see that all must have a certain degree of economic security to maintain world serenity.

First U. S. Mint in 1793

The United States mint at Philadelphia has been making money since 1793, the San Francisco mint since 1854 and the Denver mint since 1906.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An average line measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Agents wanted, part or full time, to buy outright and resell at profit, original and unique pictorials of Inca ruins and actual life scenes. Highly dignified, and remunerative work. Prospects for these artistic pictorials are professors and students of Institutions of Higher Learning, Clubs and Societies, offices of business executives, professional men, et cetera. For details, write to M. A. CALDERON, 1629 Crenshaw Blvd.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children: opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN Stepping Stones North Scituate, Mass Tel Scituate 917

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women to take nurses training course at Christian Science Benevolent Association on Pacific Coast, after preliminary service in housekeeping or steward's departments. For full particulars address Manager, 2700 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives: no experience; commission. Write M. N. RAND, 315 Fourth Ave. Dept CS, New York.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices, guaranteed quality; generous commissions; free style books. CARDINAL Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DIFFERENT employment desired; experience 17 years county agricultural agent; B. Sc. degree in agriculture. O. S. U. O. R. KEYSER, Stark County Agent, Canton, Ohio.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties. NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN, $1-$2-$3. RARE catalogue pieces, $5 to $15. BROADLOOMS—Bigelow, Mohawk, Whitall, McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED apt, 4 rooms, July and August; cool, airy; easy commutation New York; reasonable rent to right party; ideal for summer. Pelham 3215-R, Pelham, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 67-71 Symphony Road, Near Fenway—2, 3 and 4 rooms; completely renovated, $25 and up. Restricted tenancy. Tel. Laf. 0021.

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen Andrews Nixon, 4 rooms, 74 Fenway; sublet to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

LESSEE needs larger apartment; will absorb loss on rent until Aug. 1st; one room, kitchen, dinette, bath, shower. MULLEN, 121 Park Drive, #35. (Boston).

MODERN 2-room apartment, dinette, free refrigeration; near Harvard; sublet; renewal optional; $45. Superintendent, 34 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.

N. Y. C., East Side—Artistic Writers' Studio; also exceptional values furnished, unfurnished. GREAT OAKS Realty, Inc., Chrysler Building, VAnderbilt 3-7064.

SUBRENTALS

AT

THE PRINCETON — 1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston— ONE and two-room apartments furnished or unfurnished. 3 large closets, reception hall, incinerator; janitor service, free gas, electricity and refrigeration; registered clientele. Mr. FERGUSON. Sta. 7340.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Woman will share beautiful two-room kitchenette, elevator apartment with business girl. Call Sunday or evenings after 7. 3721 80th St., Apt. 4K.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

OPPORTUNITY for one or two children in country home near Jones Beach; attractive sports available; excellent bathing; good school near and careful supervision. PAULINE JENKINS, Seaford, L. I., N. Y. Tel. WAntagh 1115.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SACANDAGA PARK, N. Y.—Furnished 9-room cottage for sale; modern; will sacrifice, need money. W. William Kalbfeld, P. O. Box 138. Gloversville, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

RUGS carpets, shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO., 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FARMS FOR SALE

COUNTRY estate for sale, old colonial house, made modern; fireplace, bathroom, spring piped in house; thirty acres hay land, 1700 ft. lake shore; pine; fishing. MRS. W. J. READ, Newport, Vt.

FOR SALE OR RENT

MOULTONBORO, N. H.—3-room summer camp, 2 boat houses and boats, 4 acres of land. J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

Fountain Pens Repaired
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

FURRIERS

FURS repaired, remodeled, cold storage. Call and delivery service. L. & S. Furs, est. 1911. 47 Main St., Marlboro, Mass. Tel. 1744.

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES —Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor, LOngacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED caretaker, Christian Science church, N. Y. C.; state complete qualification. Write Box E-2, Suite 1550 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE girl or woman to care for baby and 2½ year boy; good home; St. Albans, Long Island; $35 monthly; no housework. Write fully, Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OPEN, permanent position, Massachusetts, requiring housework, sewing, reading aloud, to right middle-aged gentlewoman, capable, thoughtful, adaptable, excellent health, happy, equable disposition, desiring good home, modest compensation; state experience, references; driver's license desired. Address Box K-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS home near Boston offers experienced care to elderly person or convalescent. 8 Hampden St., Wellesley, Mass. Phone 0662-W.

NEWTON, MASS. — Attractively furnished room with meals, in quiet, private home; semi-private bath, oil heat, screened porch, lovely trees, pleasant surroundings; will give care if needed. MRS. LENA A. WHITE, 73 Sargent St., or Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090

HOUSES FURNISHED

LONG BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—Beautiful nine-room house, completely furnished, 3 baths, large porches; lovely garden, garage; every modern convenience; 3 short blocks from ocean. 37 East Beach St. Ph. Long Beach 2731.

HOUSES TO LET

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Rent to Oct. 1st or longer; attractively furnished six-room house; garage. 67-103 Clyde St. Boulevard 8-6163.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON. 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary,
BOSTON, April 12, 1937.
Notice is hereby given, of the discontinuance of the license of Albany Freight Terminals, Inc., of Boston as a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston by reason of their resignation of said office.
Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—A small office is available at 51 E. 42nd Street. One of the most convenient locations in New York. Direct entrance to Grand Central Station and subways. Well suited for practitioner's use. Rent $30. WM. A. WHITE & SONS on premises. Vanderbilt 3-0204.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTING - DECORATING
Anywhere Westchester Co. and Connecticut
First Class Work Only
A. SCHUPPAN
Tel. Scarsdale 5412 N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

BRATTLE INN
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
48 Brattle St., on the "Tory Row" of Colonial days. A quiet, homelike inn in the heart of historic Cambridge, two blocks from Harvard College and the subway to Boston; near Christian Science church; transient or permanent guests; meals optional; prices reasonable.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St. New York City Algonquin 4-6147.

When in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

REAL ESTATE

BAY RIDGE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
4 Family Brick, 40 x 100, fully detached, near subway; bargain $14,500.
Unfurnished select apartments to rent
DURANTE REALTY
6914 4th Ave. SHore Road 5-6700

FOR SALE—ROCKVILLE CENTRE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Newly decorated, modern 7-room colonial house; conveniently located; double garage, oil burner, large plot. For immediate sale, $10,000. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

NORTH CAROLINA, Asheville—Approximately 11 acres, main highway, residential section; suitable touring camps, school, etc. 851 North Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. (Apt. 1-E), Oakwood 4008

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful large airy room, 3rd floor, 4 windows; small room, 2nd floor; piazza, lawns, shade trees; best home cooking; reasonable rates for summer. Long 9034.

N. Y. C., 623 W. 145th St., near Riverside Drive—Private family; large front room for gentleman; running water; best home cooking; all home comforts; moderate.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151, 187 Huntington Ave. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, free parking; take elevator to 5th floor. MRS. ELLIS, COM. 9115.

BRONXVILLE N. Y. — Comfortable room, quiet house, oil heat, near station; suitable business man. Write Box C-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable single, double; suitable two; $3.50 up; if seen appreciated. Rice (Apt. 5-E), 145 W. 84th St., N. Y. C.

E. LYNN, Mass.—Living room, bedroom, private bath, overlooking ocean; private family; best residential location; North Shore; Protestant; no children. Phone Breakers 7270 mornings for full particulars.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—Charming double room, twin beds, shower; single with bath; rural surroundings; 23 minutes Penn. Station; subway convenient; $10 and $5.50. FL. 9-5006.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y. C.—Comfortably furnished room, all conveniences, comforts; use of kitchen; one in family, business person. Newtown 9-8133.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Real home atmosphere —beautiful sunny rooms, private bath, large porches, garage; breakfast optional—Koestle, 136 Rich Ave., OAKWOOD 3358

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C. — (Greenwich Village), 29 Charles St.—Studio living room; woman; kitchen privileges. Call Sundays or evenings. Watkins 9-0779

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT graduate, B. C. S. in Business Administration; married, age 30; now employed, desires change to position with future; banking and construction experience. Box 200, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BAKERY production man, 14 years' practical baking experience; also demonstrator for leading organization; able instruct new accounts; relish hard work; willing to travel; will locate anywhere; best references. Write Box S-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR—7 years last position careful driver, reliable. Buckminster 2-6544, 68 Woodruff Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE
College trained, age 39, 17 years experience—industrial engineering, sales representative mill superintendent, general executive seeks broader opportunity as manufacturing executive or sales representative. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION wanted as manager or steward of restaurant, country club or summer resort. Thoroughly experienced. Six years chief steward well known yacht; 8½ years chief steward "Steamship Line"; 10 years conducted own restaurant; go anywhere; references. Write Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as manager of estate or Guernsey cattle breeding establishment; middle aged, married; qualified in all branches of farming and retail distribution of milk. Address Box G-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUN

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT

Coal—N. E. Coke—Fuel Oils
Foreign Coals and Fireplace Wood
Marcy Bros. & Co., Inc.
335 CONCORD AVE. BELMONT 1200
80 TRAPELO ROAD BELMONT 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

BEVERLY

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
68 Pleasant St. Phone 2095

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Be Up-to-Date
Drive a
FORD-V-EIGHT
Complete Line of New Cars on Display at All Times
at
COOMBS & McBEATH, Inc.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealer
KENMORE STATION KEN. 8500
Also
Large Stock of Guaranteed Used Cars at Below Market Prices.

RITTER'S
Beauty Shops
100 Boylston Street
Han. 0318
Myles Standish Hotel
598 Beacon Street
Ken. 4818

Mme. Vera Alexandra
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
236 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Room 303
Tel. Kenmore 4977

Marinello Guild Beauty Shop
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
NO MACHINE
NO ELECTRICITY
Also NESTLE PERMANENT
Specializing in Facial Work
FREIDA E. LOVEJOY
Telephone Liberty 9608
320 Little Building, Boston

French Millinery
from $5 up
Bridesmaids' Orders a Specialty
MME.
BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 Temple Place, Rm. 9

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Milk and Cream
Grade A
From Selected Dairies
QUALITY SERVICE
CHARLES LARSSON
TELEPHONE H. P. 0920

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats Gowns — Aprons Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330 — 1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
BROCKTON'S FINEST STORE *for* WOMEN--- *for more than* 35 YEARS.

Established in March, 1901, Storey's have traced these many years with ever-increasing progress. Founded on the principles of Dependable Quality, Style-Right Fashions and Good Value, it is with great satisfaction that we note the continued loyalty of our thousands of customers, numbered among whom are many Monitor readers. May we here express our appreciation, and again renew our efforts to further merit your patronage.

We Specialize in Coats, Suits, Dresses, Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Hand Bags and All Accessories for Women and Misses

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

BROCKTON (Continued)

DIAMONDS
For real values in diamond rings of all kinds you owe it to yourself to see our selection. We know that we can save you money due to our ability to purchase diamonds at low prices.
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm Street

Ralph E. Baker Furniture Co.
Complete Home Furnishers of Quality
Interior Decorators
610 Main St., Brockton, Mass.
RALPH and RUTH BAKER

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 A. M.-4:10 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRY'S BEAUTY SALON
1414 Beacon Street
Permanent Waving $6.00 up
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
Marcel Wave .50
BEACON 1000
For Appointment
Res., Cen. 0453 Office, Asp. 8167

A. Frank Bonney, Inc.
Plumbing and Heating
HAROLD E. KENNEY, Pres. and Treas.
1616 BEACON STREET

Renee's
Brookline's most fashionable millinery salon
. . . from $2.95 to $10.00 . . .
1374 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER
OPEN EVENINGS

ASP 1920 **L. A. COBURN CO.** TAL 1960
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaning—Repairing—Storage
1383 Beacon Street

STONE BROTHERS
1340 BEACON ST.
ASP. 9660
The dependable store for men
High Grade Men's Wear

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

Freshen Up
your spring wardrobe
Lustrlux Cleansing and Refinishing
Bancroft Cleansers
374 BOYLSTON ST. Asp. 8828
1576 COMMONWEALTH AVE. Asp. 8155
Prompt Free Delivery Service

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Belmont 2607-M
9 A. M.-12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YELLOW CABS
CALL KIRKLAND 3000
Prompt Courteous Service

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
EASTER CARDS
844 MASS. AVENUE CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
ESTIMATES FREE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
30 Dunster St., Cambridge Tro. 3344
CONVENIENT PAYMENT PLAN

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle St. 1762 Mass. Ave.

Complete Line of Gordon
Hosiery for Women
79c to $1.15 per pair
Harvard Co-operative Society
HARVARD SQUARE TRO. 3000

NORWEGIAN SARDINES
Regular and Hors d'oeuvres Size
Bon Ami

Edwin R. Sage Co.
HARVARD SQUARE TRO 2211
Crosse & Blackwell Marmalade, 2 jars 45c

Lamb Legs 7-8 lb. average lb. 25c
Ask for Weekend Specials to be mailed
Fresh Pond Markets
Cambridge 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

STP
Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212

DEDHAM

F. C. Service Station
BLUE SUNOCO
STREAMLINE ACTION MOTOR FUEL
. . . regular gas price
Opp. Fisher-Churchill Co.
Providence Turnpike
Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 1859
LUBRICATION
GASOLINE MOTOR OILS
ACCESSORIES

DEDHAM—Westwood

High Street Market
Westwood — Tel. Dedham 2214
(A. R. Meissner, Prop.)
Thick End Corned Beef ..... lb. 25c
Squire's Eastern Bacon ..... lb. 35c
Top Round Steak ..... lb. 49c

EAST MILTON

Appleby's Bakery
for
"Better Baked Goods"
370 Granite Ave. Bluehills 6920
East Milton Sq. Conj. of Routes 37-135

FALL RIVER

Cross and Sons Florists
Plants and Cut Flowers
for
MOTHER'S DAY
Sunday, May 9

FITCHBURG

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
Keep One Step Ahead of the Moths
Protect Your Furs and Woolens in Odora Chests and Closets
Odora Double Door Storage Closet
Size 60" x 20" x 15" $1.29
Equipped with full length ODORA RETAINER. Double doors overlapping. Serrated metal hanger. Folds up when not in use. Holds 10 garments easily.
Hamilton Watches
$37.50, up to $150.00
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers *Stationers*
350 Main Street

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.

Our Chicken Dinners are very popular.
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Daily delivery of Milk Cream, Eggs.

COUGHLIN'S MARKET
Monarch Products sold here.
We carry a first-class line of meats, fish, vegetables and fruit.
Daily deliveries.
18 PUTNAM ST. TEL. 1417

FRAMINGHAM

Shirley Temple Birthday
April 23rd
Now showing at
RAYFIELD'S
The complete New SPRING and SUMMER line of Shirley Temple Dresses
Organdies and Silks
$1.95 - $3.95

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity, Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

The NASH BEAUTY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Artistic Hair Cutting
Eugene and Realistic Permanents
For Appointment Phone 5641
16 MERRIMACK STREET

Advance Sale of New Spring
GABARDINE SUITS
$21.75
All with the newest sport backs. They usually sell for $25 to $27.50.
If you choose—
take 10 weeks or 3 months to pay!
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.
THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN and DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats—Groceries—Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

HOLYOKE

Crepe Gavtiére
SLIPS
Tailored by Barbizon
$2.25
Trulong . . . . 32 to 44 . . . . extra long
Shelby . . . . . 30 to 44 . medium length
Trushort . . 29½ to 43½ . short length
Tailored by Barbizon of pure dye all pure silk Crepe Gavtiére with double lock-stitched never-rip seams. Adjustable straps. A slip that launders beautifully and a slip that won't shrink.
The Barbizon Shop—Second Floor

Steiger's

Build Credit
A constructive banking relationship based upon an adequate checking account at this Bank, provides a foundation for bank credit, enabling business men to finance their growing business needs.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Valcroft Shoes
Distinctive Styles
in dress types for Spring and Summer
$8.75 and $9.50
Exclusive in Holyoke with
CHILDS
275 HIGH STREET

Headquarters for
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes and Knox Hats
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
HIGH STREET AT SUFFOLK
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
PREW COAL CO.
1033 Chicopee St., Willimansett, Mass.
Phones Holyoke 7386 Chicopee 550

YOU will like Natural Bridge Shoes, because they have all the smartness of other shoes and the moment you slip them on you realize the difference and understand why such beautiful shoes can have such luxurious comfort.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

CALL 5121
for
CERTIFIED FUR COLD STORAGE
The Only Fur Cold Storage Plant in Lawrence
Cherry & Webb's

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Used cars with an O. K. that counts.
COMPLETE SERVICE
on all makes of cars.
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

1878— **Our 59th Birthday Sale** *—1937*
Now Features
6 Floors Overflowing with Sensational Bargains
Sale Closes Wednesday April 28th at 12 Noon!
The **Bon Marche**
Merchandise of MERIT only
LOWELL, MASS.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Special Price on
Wm. Roger Silver Plate
50-piece service for eight.
$17.50
$1.00 PER WEEK

Modernize Your Spring Suit
with one of our fascinating new blouses. An exceptionally choice selection at
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LYNN

FURNITURE
The art of gracious living requires a beautiful home. We offer a wide selection of delightfully "different" furnishings—new rugs, lamps, chairs, desks, to enhance your home's beauty.
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 MARKET ST.

Goddard Bros.
MARKET ST. BRE. 3737
PERMANENT WAVE
your own hair, right at home
Complete set of 50 curlers, preparation, rinse, foil and instructions.
ENDURA, The Permanent Wave $1.00
(ENDURA 10 curl sets ..... 25c)

Le Mac Rug Shampoo
Makes Your Rugs Look Like New!
Easy to apply with the long handle brush. Brings out the original colors and patterns so they look like new. Bottle contains enough to shampoo eight 9x12 rugs.
Complete with brush $1.00
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE, UNION ST.

North Shore Market
Foods of all kinds
Free Delivery Service
7 Market Square
TELEPHONE BR. 8240-1-2

MALDEN

Visit Our Newly Remodeled Store and Additional Showrooms
Spring Sale of Home Appliances
Leonard Refrigerators
ABC Washers and Ironers
Glenwood Ranges
Grunow Radios
R C A Victor Radios
Universal Cleaners
Lynn Oil Burners
Flesher Furniture Co.
240-244 Pleasant St. Malden 5913
Three Floors, Over 13,000 Sq. Ft.
A Brand New Store at the Same Old Location

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy ..... 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington .... 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham .... 433 Moody St.

Jones Store Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORE
110 Pleasant Street Malden

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107
Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
5 Forest Street Mystic 3100

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. Melrose 3640 Orders Filled
COSGROVE'S
Homemade
Cakes, Candies, Salted Nuts
538 Main Street

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
RENWICK ROAD MELROSE HIGHLANDS
Phones: Melrose 0649 Crystal 1686

Kelvinator
REFRIGERATORS
WILTON P. HOGG
784 Main St. Tel. Crystal 1540
Showroom 775 Main Greenwood
L. J. BONART & CO.
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, JR.
INSURANCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
REAL ESTATE
TEL. MEL. 1479 437 MAIN STREET

MELROSE (Continued)

Melrose Florist Co.

Easter Lilies
lovely corsages to match your costume
245 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Mel. 1626

Scofield Printing Company
Twenty-six Essex Street
Tel. Mel. 1847 Opp. Post Office

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
547 MAIN STREET

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

Watch Repairing
Using the
"Paulson Time Micrometer"
Accurate position adjustments are now possible within a day or two. Twenty-four hour rating within one minute. Free regulating.
PETERSONS, INC.
Jewelers Since 1925
Theatre Bldg. Tel. Need. 1228

Large, Plump Fresh Fowl ..... lb. 29c
Legs of Fancy Spring Lamb ..... lb. 29c
Extra Select Asparagus large bunch 39c
Seedless Grapefruit ..... 4 for 25c
SUTTON'S MARKET
1092 Great Plain Avenue
Phone Need. 1643 Free Delivery

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
'blue coal'
DRY HARD WOOD
OIL BURNERS
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
Highland Ave. Tel. Need. 0801—1618

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av.
Needham 1334

Alger E. Eaton & Sons, Inc.
THE EATON FUNERAL HOME
Over a Century in Needham and Surrounding Towns
1351 Highland Ave. Need. 0201

The Harper Method Shop
The Shop of Personal Attention
You are assured of comfort while enjoying all branches of beauty culture.
Scientific Care of the Hair.
EUGENE
Permanent Waving
ELSIE DUNTON
905 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0570

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
COMFORT SHOP
Special: Permanent Wave $5.00
For Appointment, Tel. 1881
Merchants Bank Bldg., Room 31

Parsons' Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
Telephone 5000

William A. Bassett Co.
1023 Purchase St. Phones 611 and 612
Fresh Fish, Cotuit Oysters, Vineyard Herring, Shad, Smelt, Mackerel, Live and Boiled Lobsters

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
30 Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

NEWBURYPORT

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
W. E. Atkinson Co.
27 Water St. Tel. 4

Thurlow's Family Shoe Store
11 State St.
Spring Footwear
Ladies', Men's, Children's

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Center Newton 2841-J
9 A. M.—5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS
PAINTS AUTO SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
SPORTING GOODS RADIOS
Sales and Service
361 CENTRE ST NEW. NO. 3072

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEWTON (Continued)

Florence E. Rand
HAT SHOPS
New Straws—Tishu Felts
Hand Bags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline Shop
1391 Beacon Street Beacon 2092

NEWTON—Auburndale

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
Glass Paints—Varnish Lacquer—Brushes
28A Lincoln Street Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut Street, Newtonville

JAMES F. POWERS
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Alterations - Jobbing
General Repair Work
Wes. New. 3314 Auburndale

NEWTON CENTER

Is your hair difficult to Permanent?
Madame Ruth Beauty Salon
CAN do it successfully
ZOTOS the machineless method
SILAER all croquignole wireless
EUGENE HOLLYWOOD
36 Langley Road Cen. New. 0007

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HILLIARD'S
"Good Candy Made Right in Sight"
May Baskets and Candies
340 Walnut Street, Newtonville
39A Lincoln Street, Newton Hlds.

NEWTONVILLE

WALNUT DELICATESSEN
Ready to Eat
Cold Meats—Cheese
A Complete Grocery Stock
Open Evenings and Sundays
335 WALNUT STREET

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
We receive fresh fish daily from the Boston Fish Pier
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for

GULF
BRAM'S SERVICE STATIONS
911 Washington St.
252 Walnut Street
Ignition — Generator
Battery — Tire — Starter
NEW. NO. 0835

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets
Window Caulking
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 1853

WEST NEWTON

For Finer Foods
THE WEST NEWTON MARKET, Inc.
Ocean Spray Cranberry Sauce
Special 2 cans for 27c
1286 Washington St. West New. 0360

PITTSFIELD

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephone: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a great place to trade.
WHITE ROSE
Skinless Preserved Figs
15-oz. Jar, 25c
SATURDAY
Last Day of Our Sale of Home Furnishings
Many excellent bargains on our 4th, 5th and 6th floors.
ENGLAND BROTHERS
Holden & Stone Co.
SLUMBEREST INNERSPRING MATTRESS
Highest Grade Springs
Best A. C. A. Ticking
$22.95

KULDA'S
exclusive agency for
VELVET ICE CREAM
38 SOUTH STREET

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

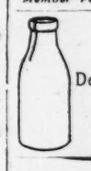
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Walk-Over Shoes
for men and women
SMART, NEW SPRING STYLES
190 NORTH STREET

Store Your FURS *at*
Brookner's Fur Shop
Complete Insurance from Moths, Fire and Theft
281 North St. Opp. Y. M. C. A.
Dial 2-2962

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.



Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 FRANCIS AVENUE
Tel. 2-1561

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 4258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All Makes of Cars and Trucks Repaired
TIRES — TUBES — BATTERIES
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
570 Adams Street President 2704
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 Hancock Street
Swift's Premium Peanut Hams
Hatchet Brand Goods

"Fine Furniture for Less"
We Sell
"Spring Air" Bedding
manufactured by
WELLS & CO. of Boston
Robert H. Stearns Furniture Co.
180 OLD COLONY AVE., WOLLASTON
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

QUINCY AWNING CO.
AWNINGS AND WEDDING CANOPIES
Order Now for Spring Delivery
Tel. GRA. 4329
684 Hancock Street Wollaston
E. M. Woodbury H. F. Woodbury

William A. Lamb
Jeweler and Silversmith
Agents for Reed & Barton, Gorham and Towle Sterling Silver.
Hamilton and Waltham Watches
Engagement and Wedding Rings.
Noritake China Dinner Sets.
Schick Electric Shavers
1592 Hancock Street Tel. Pres. 0697

Visit Our New Showroom at 676 Hancock St., Wollaston
Displaying
Ballard Burners
Boiler Burner Units
Air Conditioning
24-hour Oil Burner Service
FUEL OIL
C. Y. WOODBURY, INC PRES. 5512

RENT A BIKE
All New Columbia Models
Crout's Bike Shop
Quincy Trust Opposite Us
President 1759
11 Cottage Ave., Quincy, Mass.

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal'
CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

Think Carefully
About Furs
Store them with all protection.
Old Colony Laundry
100 QUINCY AVE. PRES. 5000

READING

LUFKIN'S MARKET
Reading Square Phones 0890—0891
Green Giant Peas ..... 2 cans 31c
Del Maiz Niblets ..... 2 cans 27c
Geisha Crabmeat ..... ½ lb. can 25c
Bab-O ..... 2 cans 23c
Lux, large size 21c
Lux, small size ..... 2 for 19c
Lux Toilet Soap ..... 4 for 25c
Friends Beans, large ..... 2 cans 23c
Friends Brown Bread ..... 2 cans 25c
Watch our windows for lowest prices on vegetables.
WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading
REAL ESTATE
Property Managed—Rents Collected
Town Property—Lots—Acreage—Farms—for sale or rent.
Ford's Real Estate Agency
Reading, Mass. 174 Haven Street
Phone Read. 1494

SALEM

For half a century Cold Fur Storage with the
Shawmut Fur Store
has meant security for thousands of Owners of Fine Furs.
193 Essex St., Opp. A. B. & W.
PHONE SALEM 299

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON

S-a-l-e
Matchless Canned Goods
1 Can of Tomatoes or Grapefruit
Free With Each Dozen
An opportunity to acquaint yourself with the goodness of this splendid brand of canned goods.
PETTEE CO.

SOMERVILLE

T. F. Sheridan & Son
Cor. School and Medford Sts.
Som. 0059
Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
JENNEY GASOLINE

C. J. Miers & Sons
ROOFERS
Established 1857
Slat, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles. Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office, 20 Pearl Street Somerset 0638-R

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Wall Paper and Painters' Supplies
410-412 Highland Ave., Davis Sq.
I. DADKIN, Prop. Somerset 2636-7

Stern Painting and Decorating Co.
WILLIAM STERN, TREAS.
HOUSE PAINTING
Paper Hanging Ceiling Work
4 College Circle. Som. 5220—Res. Som. 2238

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAN WINDOWS
Have your windows cleaned by
AMERICAN WINDOW CLEANING COMPANY
1634 MAIN STREET Tel. 3-2146

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

WM. SCHLATTER & SON
INC.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon Street Greenhouses 437 Bay St
TELEPHONE 2-3107

RUGS
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

SPRINGFIELD UPHOLSTERY and AWNING COMPANY
Samples and Estimates furnished free.
Get our prices.
Tel. 7-2634 33 Dwight Street

WALTHAM

Henley Clothes
Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
224 Newton Street Phone 0052

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

JOHN W. TRACY
PAPER HANGING
CEILINGS MURESCOED
and INTERIOR PAINTING
Careful Workmanship
215 Robbins St. Tel. Wal. 3332-W

Eat the Best
at Reasonable Prices
ADAMS CREAMERY
Your good will is our greatest asset.
Give Us a Trial
745 Moody St., Corner of Orange

Herbert T. Spencer
INC.
Interior Furnishings
Custom Made Shades
Fine Cabinet Work and Upholstering
Draperies, Floor Coverings
A. ALBERT GRAY
708 Main Street Tel. Wal. 2680

Invisible Mending
Burns, Moth Holes and Tears rewoven like new; reasonable prices. All work done promptly.
L. CODY
44 Riverview Ave. Tel. Wal. 4751-R

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

Ford
USED CARS
1936 Ford De. Luxe Cabriolet $545
1936 Touring Tudor 485
1935 Touring Fordor 425
Authorized Lincoln, Ford and Zephyr Dealer
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 N. BEACON ST. WATERTOWN
Mid. 7650 Open Evenings

Do You Get Your Milk in a
Cream Top Bottle?
Watertown's Only "Cream Top" Dairy
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave. Tel. Mid. 3818

STAR MARKET CO.
Week-End Special
Fancy Fresh Weber Duckling..21c lb.
Free Delivery to Watertown, Belmont and Waverley.
24 Mt. Auburn Street Mid. 7100
Reliable Charge Accounts Solicited

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
6A Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown

WINCHESTER

SKID CONTROL
Learn how sensational new safety tire protects you from all kinds of skids. No obligation.
IT'S DE-SKIDDED
New U·S·ROYAL Master
OSCAR HEDTLER
26 CHURCH STREET Tel. Win. 1208
Dependable Service

WINTHROP

DEROO'S ELECTRICAL and RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT RD. OCEAN 0176
RCA
Residential . . . Commercial
Electrician
All Classes Wiring, Repairing, etc.
B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacists
46 Woodside Ave. Ocean 0860

Mother's Day
Orders taken now for delivery on Mother's Day of Candy or appropriate gifts. Shop early for best selections.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

TOYS — GAMES
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
DOLLS and CARRIAGES
SANDBERG'S TOY SHOP
43 MECHANIC STREET

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed informatoin. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN—WYE VALLEY. Littledean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up; Grounds, Billiards, Dancing, Tennis, Putting 2½ - 3 gns. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

LLANGOLLEN N Wales—Board Residence; beautifully and conveniently situated; moderate terms. Mrs. Jean Turner, Hazeldene.

LONDON BEAUMONT 11 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER W 2 Good table every comfort bridge running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

SEAFORD "Resthaven," Sutton Park Road —From 2 gns., home-made cakes, preserves; personal attention, electric light. Misses Over.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

BRIGHTON 6—Brightstone Kennels, Wooton House, Patcham—All breeds boarded; owners' wishes considered; daily exercise; experienced staff; dogs met Brighton, London, etc. LAWIS. Preston 2951.

FLATS TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Comfortably furnished flat for 3 or 4 months; two ladies, central, moderate terms. 68 Wickham Avenue.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Small self-contained flat overlooking Common; rent £75 per annum inclusive; vacant end of May. Box BM/CLST London, W. C. 1.

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist Eugene Permarent Waving whole head 21/-. 106, New Rd. Richmond, Surrey Tel 2611 Richmond

HOUSES TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

COME to CORNWALL! Small, well furnished seaside bungalows to let; any period; lovely sands; quiet place. Nelson Carter, PRAH Sands, Marazion, Cornwall

CORNWALL—Furnished cottage near Helford River, within easy distance of Falmouth and Coverack. 3 bedrooms 2 sittingrooms; good daily help available; 2 gns. a week. Box M-2338, BCM/CSM, London.

OXFORD—7-roomed house, modern conveniences, C. H. W., central, quiet, near Christian Science church. CUNNINGHAM, 24 St. John St. Tel. 3392. 3 gns. per week, end June to September. Alternatively would take paying guests.

PARKSTONE off Sandbanks Road New well-built modern bungalows; 4 rooms and kitchenette, hall 87 sq ft., heated radiator from boiler; also Ascot water heater bathroom separate lavatory, service cupboards, nice garden THOMPSON 8 Salterns Court Lilliput Dorset

SURREY—Old World furnished cottage, 4 bed, 2 sitting rooms, lounge hall; all modern conveniences; garage; 1 acre garden; lily pond and gold fish; 5 miles Aldershot, 6 from Guildford; rent according to length of lease. Box W-710, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

GUILFORD (Surrey)—Outskirts of town, high ground, fine views, modern robustly-built house, detached, three bedrooms, oak throughout, balcony, terraced garden with fruit trees and lawns, brick paths, etc; full south aspect all rooms, central heating, built-in garage £1,600. Box M-538—BCM/CSM London.

KENT—Attractive small country house full of old oak, modern sanitation, main water, bath. H. and C. grounds ½ acre; only £1200 freehold. FREECE, Pimphurst, Bethersden, Kent.

SURREY—For sale, very attractive modernized Jacobean Cottage in lovely country near Guildford; 4 sitting, 5 bed, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, good garage and other outbuildings; ½ acre garden, bus passes gate. Box W-699-BCM/CSM London

TORQUAY, Devon.—Bungalow residence, central heating, uninterrupted view, convenient for sea and town, large garden, garage. Apply Carter Vaucluse Lincombe Drive

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Paying guests or students received in home of well-known musician; beautiful, comfortable home, every opportunity for study, languages, music, art, ordinary school subjects, secretarial training can also be arranged, entire charge children of parents going abroad: delightful holiday resort; overlooking Channel; golf, tennis, bathing, etc. MR and MRS BRYAN GIPPS. 15 De La Warr Road

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision MISS E. M. PEARSE.

SEAFORD, SUSSEX—Small, comfortable, refined guest house; 5 minutes sea, 1 minute buses. MRS. BOWMAN, Sometzhill, Surrey Rd.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, modern house; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 gns. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road, 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE From Broadwoods tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave. Hounslow Tel Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

BROMLEY, Kent—Cook-general wanted for family of two. Good wages and outings. A. S., 6 Cumberland Road.

LONDON—Lady wishes to have driving lessons on own Morris eight car from qualified Christian Science instructor. Write MISS THORPE, 28, Park Drive, W. 3.

POST WANTED

CAFE CONFECTIONERY position required locally. Experienced Cash Desk, Counter, Waitress. Could take charge. Little, Meadowsweet, Arley Rd., PARKSTONE, Dorset.

SWISS, 33, seeks position either household or children; one year's experience in both; ready to travel. 9, The Drive, Sevenoaks, Kent.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited O. E. WATSON B. A. Oxon "Restneath" Glen Rd Tel 1184

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by experts.
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford.
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co LTD
CAMBRIDGE 1786
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pasco Gossard Chilprufe, etc.

Radio Receivers
Any Make Supplied
Good Service
Batteries, etc.
ALLIN'S
42, Sidney Street

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

F. W. GARTH & Co., Ltd.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Hairdressers *and* Wigmakers
Perfumery and Beauty Preparations
VICTORIA STREET PHONE 5474

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2383 Plymouth

TORQUAY

BESSELL
OF
TORQUAY
41 Fleet Street Phone 4123
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 UNION ST., TORQUAY Phone 2639
77 FORE ST. BRIXHAM Phone 99

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
20 VICTORIA PARADE 20

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY

(Continued)

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREME EXCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON
(Torquay) LTD.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-Platers
Phone 2426

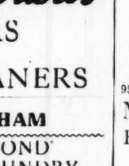
DORSET

DORCHESTER

Judge Jeffreys' Lodgings
16th Century Show House of Wessex
Genuine ANTIQUES with a Guarantee.
Restaurant and Tea Rooms

POOLE and District

E. L. Honess
HAIRDRESSER
Registered Eugene and MacDonald Waver
9 Post Office parade
Tel. Parkstone 49
327A Ashley Road
Tel. Parkstone 859



Your Spring Cleaning Problem
Solved by
PARKSTONE SAME DAY CLEANERS
10 POST OFFICE PARADE
Specialists in Carpets, Curtains and Loose Covers
Tel. PARKSTONE 1229

BEENEY
Watchmaker - Jeweller
31, Parr Street, Parkstone
Dorset
Phone: Parkstone 1176

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

Marsh's
CIVIL, SPORTING and LADIES' TAILORS
Every Garment Made on These Premises
86, 90 92 and 92a Whiteladies Rd. Clifton

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
33 Queen's Rd.
Bristol. 8

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION QUALITY
Tel 2146

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Double Gloucester Cheese
"The County's Own Cheese"
The Gloucestershire Dairy & Creamery Ltd.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3093 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER JEWELLERY LEATHER GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

CONEY & HURST
Grocers and Provision Merchants
Where You Get Personal Service
109 Commercial Road Tel. 932

ASH & COMPANY
(Claude Rackett)
ESTATE AGENTS
Surveyors, Valuers
Property Management
GRAND CINEMA BUILDINGS, BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Tel. Bournemouth 4282

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

AISH & CO
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers.
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
The Square, Bournemouth
AND 58, WESTOVER ROAD.
'Phone Bournemouth 3888, 3889

RELIANCE LAUNDRY Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Service twice weekly to Bournemouth, Southbourne Christchurch New Milton Bransgore Ringwood Ferndown Wimbourne and Canford Cliffs
PHONE, SOUTHBOURNE, 100

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

(Continued)

FURNISH at ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD BOURNEMOUTH
Removal Experts, Decorators
Complete House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain Specialists
China—Glass—Ironmongery, etc.

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
92 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Depts.
Fashions, Furnishings
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau.
AT YOUR SERVICE
Handleys of Southsea Phone 2241

Mc DONALD WOODS
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS
59, 61 Palmerston Road
Phone 3016 Southsea

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

WILLIAM FORD
Watch and Clock Specialist
OLD JEWELLERY MODERNISED
95 ST. ALBANS RD Phone Watford 4602

Misses E. & M. DRIVER
HAIRDRESSERS
Registered Eugene Waver
Monmouth House, 93 The Parade
Tel. 2943

G. H. STRATTON
Bookseller and Stationer
42 High St. and 86 St. Albans Rd.
WATFORD PHONE 3564
DO YOU WANT—Better Service, coupled with civility and competitive prices?—if so, let me add you to my many satisfied customers.

VOSS & MICHAEL Ltd.

Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years.
21-23, MARKET STREET, WATFORD
Telephone: 5314

SPLENDID RADIO RECEPTION
From Boston Enjoy the services and the Monitor Views the News from WIXAL
Arrange for a demonstration. You may purchase or rent a receiver and we will take your set in part exchange.
ELLIOTT'S
HIGH ST PHONE WATFORD 4238

GILLIANS
47, ST. ALBANS RD

Home-made cakes and jams. Afternoon teas. Art pottery and handicrafts.
Tel. Watford 4887

KENT

BROMLEY

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agent for BRAEMAR

For DIAMOND *and* GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We specialize in Repairs
21 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For best quality COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road Bromley Common.
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street Bromley Beckenham & Penge
Phone Rav 0502

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

KENT

SEVENOAKS

(Continued)

FRENCH'S DAIRIES
26 and 156 LONDON ROAD
Modern up-to-date premises with extensive plant for Refrigerating, etc.
CERTIFIED MILK
Produced at local farm
Personal attention
(NOT a Company)
Agents for *Nevills Bread*

WM. DAWS
Builder—Contractor
Electrical and Sanitary Engineers
TEL. 200

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085
RAWSONS
J. RAWSON & SONS LTD
Automobile Engineers
MOUNT PLEASANT
Authorised Sales and Service
Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
PHONE 1460-1

RONA
56, THE PANTILES
Ladies' and Children's Knitwear, Gowns, Millinery of Distinction.

Whitsuntide Fashions in Our Showrooms
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Near Central Station Phone 2727

Lindsay Hermitage
LIMITED
21 HIGH STREET
TUNBRIDGE WELLS TEL. 220
for PIANOS and RADIOS

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

Gowns
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

STAFFORDSHIRE

WOLVERHAMPTON

FOWLER'S
CHAPEL ASH
Feature the new ¾ coat. Costumes and latest frock and Knitwear Novelties for Whitsuntide

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

Hockey & Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Products in This Paper

OUR REPUTATION:-
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street,
CROYDON, ENGLAND.

For better COAL VALUE order Household Cubes from
T. S. and C. PARRY
Coal and Coke Merchants
6 STATION APPROACH, EAST CROYDON
Deliveries to all London Districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention
"Our Ideal Boiler Fuel is the best and cheapest Boiler Fuel on offer."

PHONE- FAIRFIELD 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, LONDON ROAD, CROYDON
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We Greatly Appreciate Your Custom

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Furniture and Furnishings
- Removals and Warehousing
- Decorations, Indoor and Outdoor.
- Estimates Free

KINgston 1001

SURREY

KINGSTON and SURBITON

(Continued)

HIDE & CO. LTD.
Renowned for Quality and Service
Since Reign of George II for Everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
KINGSTON 3181 THE MARKET PLACE

T. JOHNSON & Sons
BUILDERS
for
Spring Decorations
May We Quote You
Elmbridge 2334 102 Brighton Rd. Surbiton

Real Home-Made Cakes
Jams & Marmalades
The Country Shop & Café
12 Vicarage Road
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the "ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR" historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3 HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"
Head Office, 12 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND. Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, SHEEN BARNES, PUTNEY and EALING

Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm
PETERSHAM
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Williamsons Ltd.
20 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST. MARGARETS
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

Profit by
PROMPT PRESS
Printing
Prompt—Pleasing—Personal
4 Duke Street, Richmond, Surrey
Rich 1763

Tel. POPESGROVE 3123
L. COLLIS
(Successor to G. J. Dodge)
General *and* Furnishing Ironmonger
Tool *and* Hardware Merchant
China *and* Glass
Lawn Mowers — Garden Rollers
21 King Street, Twickenham

SUTTON

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

AMOS REYNOLDS
LIMITED
Upholsterers—Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961-2962

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel Sutton 110

WALTER STEVENS
23 HIGH STREET SUTTON SURREY
High Class Footwear Specialists
AGENTS FOR
'Sir Herbert Barker" Shoes 'Norvic and Masco" Foot-Joy, Arch Support Shoes also Bective, "K," "Swan," "Brit-Ban," and other well known makes "Start-Rite" and "Tor" Shoes for children. All repairs executed in our workshop TEL. SUTTON 197

F. J. CATES & SON
Booksellers and Stationers
THE CROWN LIBRARY
Photograph Frames a Specialty
Noted House for Family Stationery
5 Grove Rd., Sutton Phone 3446

THORNTON HEATH

F. BUCKLEY

Home-Made Cakes and Pastries
Birthday and Wedding Cakes made to order.
846 London Road Thornton Heath

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Telephone: BEXHILL 349 COODEN 15
Telegrams "Property, Bexhill"
STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties To Let and For Sale with Map and Guide Gratis
28 DEVONSHIRE RD BEXHILL-ON-SEA and SEA ROAD COODEN BEACH

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel 340
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Belle Hill Tel 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director, MARY STAMPTON

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Continued)

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
54 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
PHONE BEXHILL 197

Longley's
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room
ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL
(HOVE) LTD.
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE OUTFITTING
FURNISHING

NEWHAVEN

DIRECT SUPPLY FRUIT STORES
Vegetables Fresh Daily
Quality and Service
High Street Phone 124

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

JORDAN and COOK
LIMITED
ARTISTIC
House Furnishers
35-37-39 SOUTH ST., WORTHING
Why go to London when we are here?

WARWICKSHIRE

BIRMINGHAM

Everything for Ladies
Gowns, Coats, Woollies, Underwear, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Fashion Accessories, House Linens, Down Quilts, Soft Furnishings, and Silk, Woollen and Rayon Fabrics.
Packhams
BIRMINGHAM

D. BARKER
Post Office, Gravelly Lane, Erdington
Newsagent Stationery
Greaseproof Paper
Lunch Paper, etc.

TROUSSEAUX
Made to Measure
(Fittings Free)
by
THE LINGERIE SHOP
110 New St. Tel. Mid 1140

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

SUTTON COLDFIELD

PERMANENT WAVING
Macdonald (Pure Steam System) 40/-
Olgaard (Sachet System) From 21/-
O. M. Westwood
56 BIRMINGHAM ROAD
PHONE 1770
Opposite Cottage Hospital, also at
VESEY HOUSE PHONE 1461
(Opposite Lloyds Bank)

ERIC G. RUSSELL
SHOP FITTINGS
LIGHT JOINERY, FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKER
REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS
ESTIMATES FREE
121 Station Rd., Wylde Green
SUT. 1304

Day and Night Service
Wylde Green Garage
LTD.
'Phone SUTton Coldfield 1681
7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
South Parade and Jacey Buildings, BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT. 2630

ROWENA M. ROBINSON
L. G. S. M. (ELOC.)
Good Speech and Dramatic Art
103 Station Road, Wylde Green
TEL: SUT. 1098

WILTSHIRE

SALISBURY

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
1, CATHERINE STREET
TEL.: SALISBURY 949

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Perky White's Spring Bonnet

"Cut-cut-cut-cut!" scolded Perky White as Farmer Jones chased her out of the vegetable bin in the back shed. "Cut-cut-cut-ca-daw-w-w-cut!"

"I'm sorry, Perky," said Farmer Jones with a chuckle as he watched his pet white Leghorn hen fly around the corner of the shed, "but you can't nest in here." Then Farmer Jones picked his old straw hat off the peg on the shed wall and started out into the yard.

"Lan' sakes, Bert," called Mrs. Jones, "you aren't going to begin wearing that straw hat today, are you?"

"Why not?" said Farmer Jones, giving Mrs. Jones a jolly wink as he looked at the calendar. "It's spring, isn't it?"

Mrs. Jones shook her head from side to side.

"Maybe it is," she said, "but remember it's still early and there's a cold wind blowing."

"Pshaw," said Farmer Jones, "what's a little wind. You see, I've got to do a little spring planting, and I'm not so sure I can do the job right unless I wear my old planting hat because he knew "cluck, cluck" meant a nest of eggs somewhere. And sure enough, down in the crown of the old hat, were four white eggs.

"You win, Perky," said Farmer Jones, still chuckling. "Go ahead and have your chicks in my old hat." And he reached down to gently stroke his pet white Leghorn hen. "I'll tell you what I'll do, Perky. I'll give it to you for a spring bonnet." And he did.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Out Stepped Perky

hat." And he chuckled again as he started off down the path to the garden patch. Round and round his head the wind blew.

"Whee!" it said, "look at me!"

"Go ahead and blow," said Farmer Jones, hanging onto his hat and taking a deep breath of the soft air, "you can't fool me. I still know it's spring. Why, I can even smell it."

But just then his hat blew off.

"Hi, there," said Farmer Jones, starting on the run for it. "Come back here."

Of course the hat didn't come back at all, but kept right on rolling until it hit the pasture fence, and there it stopped.

Now the pasture fence was way down past the barn and Farmer Jones didn't feel like running that far, even for his old straw hat. So he turned around and went back to the garden patch. And soon the friendly sun was beating down upon his head and he forgot all about the wind. And he forgot all about his old hat. And all he remembered was that it was spring.

Several days passed before Farmer Jones thought again of his old straw hat. Then one morning he was walking down the path to the garden when he remembered.

"Guess I'd better go and get my hat," he said. "The sun is getting warm and I've got more planting to do."

So off he went, down to the pasture land. Sure enough, there ahead of him lay the old straw hat, still lying up against the fence.

"There you are," said Farmer Jones, walking up to it. But then he stopped still and first stared, then he began to chuckle. Louder and louder he chuckled, until the chuckle became a laugh. "Well, well, well," he said, "look who's here."

Just then out of his old straw hat stepped Perky White.

"Cluck, cluck," said Perky White. "Cluck, cluck."

"Oh, so that's it," said Farmer Jones. Then he peered down into the

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A story was published in the Monitor recently of a most novel type of book which had been written by a man named Wright. A Leon, Kansas, reader makes the following comment. Do you notice any peculiarity about it?

'ZCWPOV'N FRRBFWJ WN DSC F ISSA SD 55,100 ZSCLN ZOWRO CQMN DCSJ WMVCS-LQRVWSM VS DWMWN ZWVO-SQV F RSJJSM DWDVO NGJISB DCSJ F-I-R'N.

Factual Figuring

To three-fourths of 368 —— add the greatest common divisor of 84, 96, and 276 ——; subtract the square root of 576 ——; multiply by the number of wheels on a pair of roller skates ——; and divide by two-fifths of a score ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

The recent change in this column from TREE to WOOD suggested the following changes to a Quincy, Mass., reader, who shares them with others: BARK to LEAF in 6 moves; BARK to ROAR in 7 moves; BARK to YELP in 6 moves; BARK to LIMB in 5 moves; and LIMB to NUTS in 7 moves. There's plenty for you to do!

Can You Arrange the Digits?

Try arranging the 10 digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0, to produce 1 as a result.

Inventors and Inventions

Can you identify each of the inventors below with one of the inventions named? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Diesel engine	Westinghouse	
2	Elevator	Edison	
3	Lightning Rod	Diesel	1
4	X-ray	Wise	
5	Talking machine	Saxton	
6	Steam engine	Otis	
7	Typewriter	Roentgen	
8	Steel pen	Franklin	
9	Magneto	Watt	
10	Air brake	Sholes	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Windsor Daily Star: Col. Charles A. Lindbergh took off from Lucknow, India, yesterday for "an unannounced destination." Seems as though Lindy is always heading toward that place.

Montreal Star: Orators should always rehearse their speeches before a looking glass, says a clergyman! No speech should be made without due reflection?

Washington Post: Judging from the charming disarray of her hair, Amelia Earhart Putnam must use the locomotive technique in driving a plane.

Reed Thatcher at Work on an English Roof

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, Eng. (Copyright Photograph)

A Trade Little Known Except in Rural England

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

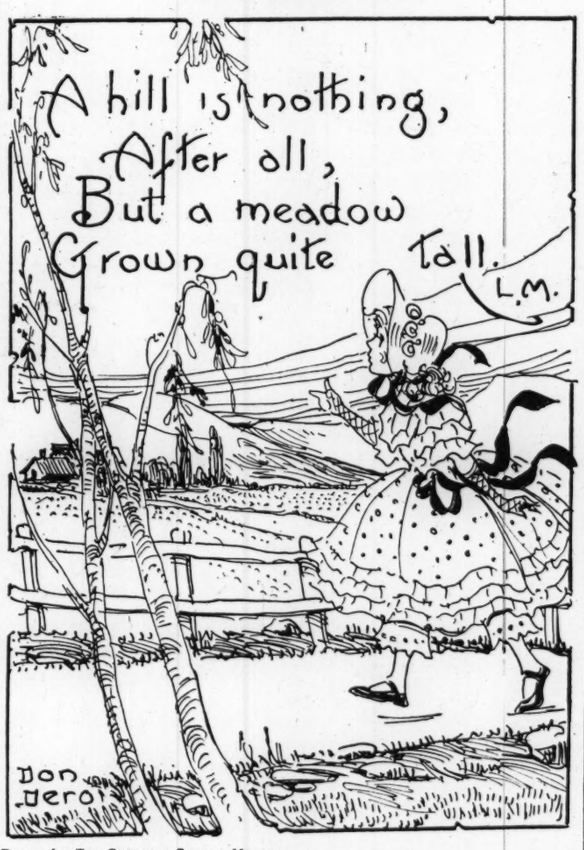
'Pinchie-Winchie'

The only equipment needed for this game is a piece of burnt cork which the leader uses on his unsuspecting right-hand neighbor. (He'll be the only one who doesn't see anything in this game.)

Have the players sit on the floor close together in a circle and tell them they must do everything the leader does. The leader leans over, pinches the cheek of his right-hand neighbor and says, "Pinchie-Winchie." This player pinches the cheek of his neighbor and so on around the circle. The next round the leader might run a finger down the nose of his right-hand neighbor again saying "Pinchie-Winchie" and thus around the circle. Another time he might run a finger across the forehead or under the nose. By this time everyone is laughing at the leader's right-hand neighbor who doesn't know what it's all about and doesn't think the game at all funny. Everyone else seems to think it great fun and is in gales of laughter; and after the leader's neighbor is completely baffled by the crowd's apparent merriment the leader hands him a mirror and says, "Pinchie-Winchie."

Obviously, each time the leader touched the face of his right-hand neighbor he left a black smudge from the burnt cork! What he sees in the mirror is his own visage greatly changed — black smudges across the forehead, under the nose, on the chin, and on both cheeks!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Speech Classes

One young college man who was waiting for the chance to get a permanent position put his dramatic and speech practice into good use by letting people know that he would conduct speech classes. He was surprised at the type of people his first night-classes contained. One member was a salesman, who asked if he could learn to talk more convincingly. Another was a woman who had just taken the position of store stylist, only to find to her dismay that she had to conduct 15-minute radio broadcasts each morning. Still another was a youth training to compete in a declamatory school contest. Several older women wanted to be able to make a club talk with more ease and assurance.

The young man soon saw the necessity of forming classes and giving private instructions. He is too busy now to think about the permanent position that he was seeking.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

For the Scrapbook

Glory

The only glory most of us have to hope for is the glory of being normal.—Katherine Fullerton Gerould.

Zeal

Zeal is very blind, or badly regulated, when it encroaches upon the rights of others.—Quesnel.

Self-Love

Self-love leads men of narrow minds to measure all mankind by their own capacity.—Jane Parker.

In Lighter Vein

Enterprise

At a recent dinner, one of the speakers started telling a number of supposedly funny stories. After a few early attempts, he went on to tell the story of the princess and the frog, while the other diners listened with polite forbearance.

"Most of you must have heard that story on the radio," he said, when he had finished. "But, just as a matter of interest, I'd like all those who haven't heard it to put up their hands."

A dozen of the company raised their hands, and the storyteller sat down.

In a day or two each of the dozen received a radio catalogue. The speaker was a radio dealer!—Answers.

Not Satisfied

The lady rushed into the bookshop and threw a book on the counter.

"You sold me this book," she said, "and now I want my money back."

"What is the trouble with it, madam?" asked the puzzled clerk.

"I didn't like the way it ended," returned the woman heatedly.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two Votes on Amendment?

Question: Robert's Rules of Order govern our meetings. At a special meeting recently an amendment to the original or main motion was carried by a majority vote. The chair then stated "that the question before the assembly is on the motion as amended," and asked the clerk to read it. Upon hearing practically the same wording, several protested, saying they had already voted on that and that to vote again would be a duplication of the previous action. The chair, however, put the motion to a vote. Please explain if this was correct or not.

Answer: The question of amendments is one of the most common arising in parliamentary procedure, and also is one of the most important, since it is often desirable to make changes in a pending motion before disposing of it. Therefore, amendments should be thoroughly understood.

The above question indicates that those who protested to the procedure described did not clearly understand the object and the effect of an amendment. An amendment, if adopted, simply *changes the wording* of the motion pending; it does not actually adopt the motion. Another vote must be taken to determine this.

It may perhaps make this clearer if we assume that in the case cited the amendment to the main motion was *not* carried. Would anyone argue that this defeated the main motion? Of course not. It merely meant that the majority did not wish to *change* the motion, which would then be put to vote as originally worded. Actually, the majority did approve the change in the wording of the main motion, as was indicated by their voting for the change or amendment. But the chair was correct in then putting to vote the motion as amended.

Helpful Fred

Three neighboring farmers went to a sale at a poultry farm, and during the day one of them bought a small poultry house. The other two, Dick and Fred, said they would help him carry it home, so Tom (the purchaser) thanked them, and, getting hold of one end, and Dick the other, off they started.

In a little while their steps grew more labored.

"Eh, lad," said Tom, "let's have a rest. I wonder where Fred is; he said he'd give us a hand."

A voice came from inside.

"That's all right, lads; I'm carrying t' perches."—Tit-Bits.

Maybe Anti-Freeze

"Janitor, you could cool our apartment nicely if you would run ice water through the radiators."

"Can't be done, madam."

"What did you have in them last winter?"—Grit.

Positively No Chance

"No," said the proprietor of the wayside café, "I don't want any slot machines which involve gambling."

"That's quite all right," replied the traveling salesman. "These are not gambling machines. The customer hasn't a chance."—Answers.

A Question

Two children, visiting the zoo, wandered away by themselves, and came to a cage containing a leopard.

"What's that?" asked one.

"A dotted lion."

"Oh—why do people sign on them?"—Tit-Bits.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

In the early days and blooming prosperity of a one-time Boston business house, the paths of two men met. One, serious of mien, considerate of the interests of his employers, careful for the wishes of his customers, and thoughtful for the welfare of those under his direction, was in charge of a branch. The other, alert, eager, ebullient, but efficient, became a junior clerk in this same branch.

The routine work of this clerk was always faithfully done, and more promptly than might be expected. When goods were to be unpacked, shelves filled, displays rearranged, or errands run, this clerk was always at hand, almost "under foot."

Little wonder, then, that the manager began to consider how such worth-while talent might be recognized and rewarded. No avenues appeared to open wide enough, nor far enough into the future, in the business in which they were employed; so the manager told the clerk so, coupling the statement with a suggestion that he look about for employment in a wider field. The young man did this, and soon found himself well placed.

The years continued to add their numerals to the calendar. The manager continued to manage in his customary efficient way; but the business of the firm soon began to decline. And finally this branch, along with others, was closed, and the manager was allowed to go.

The one-time clerk, however, had not forgotten his mentor. He had gone on, and on, and up in a corporation engaged in an extensive public service, with widespread opportunities. He had become one of the executives. But when he learned of the closing of the branch, the one-time manager soon had a new field of opportunity in the same company with his former clerk and long-time friend.

Of course their eyes shine when they meet!

Quotation for Today

A MAN may have authority over others, but he can never have their heart, except by giving his own.—W. Wilson.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Caesar Augustus

We are told in Luke 2:1 that it was in accord with a decree issued by Caesar Augustus that Joseph and Mary made their way southward from Nazareth to Bethlehem; and while they were there Mary gave birth to the child Jesus.

Caesar Augustus was originally named Caius Octavius; but later, on being adopted by his famous great-uncle C. Julius Caesar, who made him his heir, he took the name of Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus. After the murder of Julius Caesar, the young man shared the supreme authority with two others, Antony and Lepidus; but at length he defeated his rivals, to become in the year 31 B. C., sole ruler of the great dominions of Rome—the first of the Roman emperors. Four years later the Senate conferred on him the title of "Augustus."

Thus it was that as "Caesar Augustus" he issued the edict to which Luke refers; while in 14 A. D., he passed away and was succeeded by Tiberius, the Caesar referred to in Matt. 22:21.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Wright's acclaim is for a book of 55,100 words which runs from introduction to finis without a common fifth symbol from a-b-c's. (Note also that the cryptogram contained no letter "E.")

Factual Figuring: 276 plus 12, minus 24, times 8, divided by 8 equals 268.

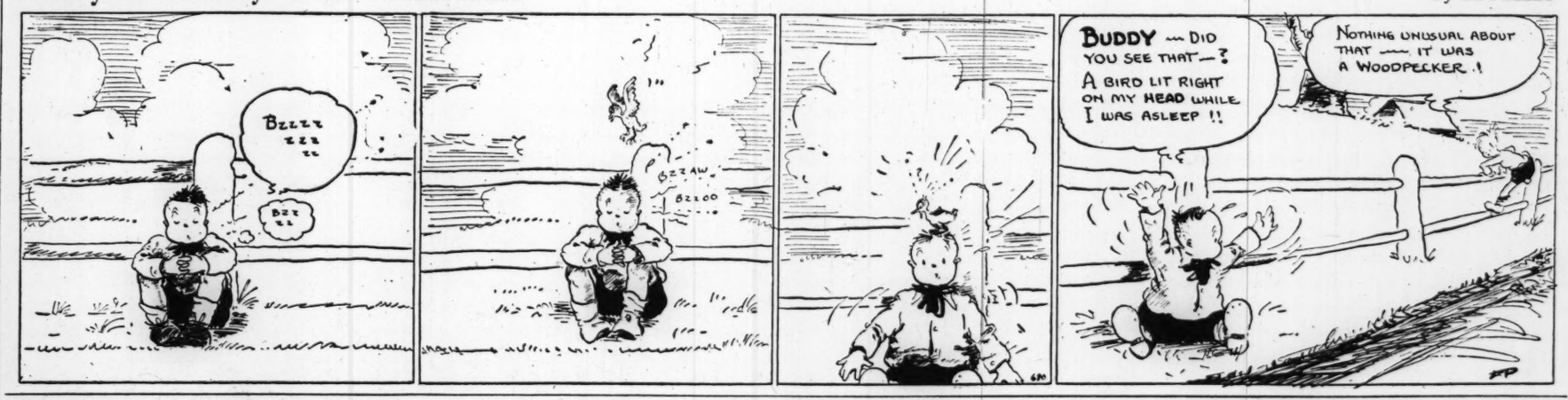
Letter Changing: BARK, bard, lard, lord, load, lead, LEAF. BARK, barn, born, boon, boot, boat, boar, ROAR. BARK, bare, bale, ball, bell, yell, YELP. BARK, bare, lare, lame, lamb, LIMB. LIMB, lime, rime, rite, rote, rots, ruts, NUTS.

Can You Arrange the Digits? 148/296 plus 35/70 equals 1.

Inventors and Inventions: Diesel engine—Diesel; Elevator—Otis; Lightning Rod—Franklin; X-ray—Roentgen; Talking machine—Edison; Steam engine—Watt; Typewriter—Sholes; Steel pen—Wise; Magneto—Saxton; Air brake—Westinghouse.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Knock-Knock*

By Le Pelley


Bzzzz zzz zz
Bzz zz
Bzzaw
Bzzoo
BUDDY — DID YOU SEE THAT—? A BIRD LIT RIGHT ON MY HEAD WHILE I WAS ASLEEP !!
NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THAT — IT WAS A WOODPECKER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hardly Worth a Bone*

By Carmack

Tiddlywinks crept up on me today and said—"A bone for your thoughts"—
So I told him I was thinking about a big turtle I saw over at the lagoon the other day—
"You know", I said, "if a pup could pull in his head and paws and tail and close up the way he does, the business of being bathed wouldn't be a bit bad"
????

Daily Anecdote

Faithfully Returned

George Arliss received a request for a photograph from an elderly lady on an Illinois farm. The genuine sincerity of the letter interested him and he sent her a signed portrait. Ten days later, the photograph was returned with a letter from the old lady which expressed her appreciation. She had greatly enjoyed looking at the picture, she related, and was really tempted to keep it but she had read on the outside of the envelope, "Return in 10 days to George Arliss," so she was regretfully returning it.

Odds and Ends

Pine Needles

Believe it or not, the needles of a pine tree have been counted. Dr. A. L. MacKinney found 325,000 on one tree.

Tip for Mr. Farley

Holland makes it convenient for the letter writer — stamp-vending machines are placed alongside mail boxes.

Including Flying Fish

More than 365 species of fish in southern California waters have been catalogued by natural scientists.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials • •

They Should

"YOUNG people hate war with a deep hatred, and they should." While Charles P. Taft, son of the late President, was thus informing the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington, students in many colleges were looking back over a day in which they had used action to speak the same theme.

Some of this action was merely noisier than words—not more eloquent or persuasive. It simply indicated that recruiting agents will have a harder time shaming youth into uniform for any future war because young people are already unashamed of their preference for peace.

Many of these student activities, however, were more impressive than the D. A. R. national defense committee's report on efforts against the emergency peace campaign which has been held in high esteem among American citizens from the time George Lansbury, Admiral Byrd and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt associated themselves with it.

At Cornell, for example, student and faculty advisers from twenty-three colleges and universities opened the eleventh annual sessions of the middle Atlantic division of the Model Assembly of the League of Nations. James G. McDonald, former League High Commissioner of Refugees, addressed the students at the opening of these meetings which during the next two days will be devoted to intensive study of methods of making law supreme over war.

Year by year rough-and-tumble aspects of organized student pacifism have decreased. Most disturbing of this year's activities may be the taking of "the Oxford pledge" by thousands of students who have revamped it to read: "I refuse to support the Government of the United States in any war it may conduct." But apparently unconsciously the very students making this affirmation modified their stand by pledging support to the Loyalist Government in Spain. Under pressures similar to those being endured by that now warring government it would appear the United States Government could count on the support of these students.

One of the arguments often advanced against peace pledges is that under the urgencies of propaganda or the demands of sentiment or the needs of the hour they are likely to be thrown aside—that no one really can tell how he will act in a future situation because he cannot know in advance all the circumstances and nuances which will make up that situation.

Perhaps in those not altogether consistent pledges of refusal to support a warring government in future and of support for a warring government at present, one may foresee the process of modification of sentiment which must take place between peacetime and wartime. But it is not the sort of modification which should alarm ardent "patriots" or "pacifists."

Youth, it seems, is more than ever alert to the influences which threaten the world with war. The absence of law among nations, fear of groups of people instead of correction of the abuses and injustices which give these groups their driving power, the bottling up of trade through national monopolies aided by excessive tariffs—they are learning that these forces are quite as dangerous to peace as are those symptoms of international derangement which are excessive armaments and profiteering armorers.

And sensing that their elders are preoccupied, they are showing a direct interest in the peace and war problem which cannot be ignored in the shaping of things to come.

"Cheers"

THE suggestion has recently been made that the word "cheers," which occurs frequently in reports of British Parliamentary debates, might with advantage be changed. No doubt, since it indicates merely a more than usually loud murmur of "hear, hear," it hardly conveys to the uninitiated a true conception of the decorum and irrefragable dignity with which affairs are conducted in that venerable House.

Yet is it really inaccurate? Does it not rather ignore the conventional symbol, and interpret with true insight the swelling chests, and flashing eyes, that are amenable to no rules of procedure?

At any rate, if this colorful touch is to give place to the dull and literal "hear, hear," something else must be done to brighten these massive columns of rhetoric. Accuracy need not preclude "atmosphere." Hansard might take a leaf from other and more popular dramatists. For example:

> Mr. Smith: "Mr. Speaker" (a pause: he clears his throat nervously), "to be, or not to be, *that*" (his voice rises sternly) "is the question. I have no hesitation in answering that question" (a long dramatic pause: every head is turned toward Smith now: the latter's thumb steals toward the armhole of his waistcoat) "in the affirmative." (The tension is broken: Opposition members slump in ungraceful despair. Smith sinks exhausted on his seat. Jones rises. Exeunt one hundred and twenty members.)

Alas, there is too much dialogue to be dealt with thus; and the uninitiated must continue to take King Charles's word for it that "It's as good as a play."

As for "cheers," suppose the question were put to the House, and the members were so much in favor of changing it that they all rose as one man with lusty approval breaking from unrestrained lips? Would they feel it was accurate reporting, or even fair, to record that the suggestion had been received simply with "hear, hear"?

"Time Marches On"

COME, shed a tear for the sidewalk clock. One by one the Americana which yesteryear knew fade into the—well, no, we can't say "limbo of forgotten things," for even that expression must be passé by now. But anyway, they go. The watering troughs, the town pump, the gas lights, the mustache cups and shaving mugs, the pompadours, shirtwaists and Gibson girl hats!

And now it is the sidewalk clock, that elegant and useful example of the horologer's art which stood forth as the mark of the jewelry store. It enabled Lem, the grocer's boy, to know when to go home to lunch—only it was dinner in those days. It saved you the effort of pulling a bulky and turnip-shaped timepiece out of your pocket by a correspondingly massive chain, or if you must do that it gave you occasion for striking an impressive pose in your peg-top trousers and suit and speculating audibly as to whether it was your watch or Ed Lowry's clock that was a minute off.

In Denver a bustling city official has declared that sidewalk clocks are a nuisance to pedestrian traffic and has ordered twenty-three jewelers to remove these Victorian monuments. Alas for the days when the signs of a man's trade stood forth in something other than neon lights or sidewalk radios. The resplendent dappled-gray papier-mâché horse that displayed the harness maker's wares has gone to the happy hunting ground of the cigar-store Indian. The barber pole is but a discreet and electrically driven symbol of its former self. And as for the shapely large red and green flasks in the apothecary's window, who would see them now behind the sandwich posters, the alarm clocks, electric toasters, books, dolls, sporting goods and cosmetics?

People weren't so fussy about a few sidewalk obstructions when the loungers sported a row of round-backed chairs all across the front of the Commercial Hotel and folks were glad of the shade under the wooden awning in front of Zeb Patchett's general store. In fact, their favorite method of describing the meanest man in town was to say he "wouldn't give yuh the time o' day." But progress—spare the word—forbids the jeweler to do just that.

Unwilling Guinea Pigs

THERE are many and diverse efforts in the world today looking toward controlled mass thinking and authoritarian domination of one kind and another. Some invite direct and forceful combat in legislative halls. Some are subtle and subterranean, cleverly disguised, and hence are more difficult to handle.

It is reported that an attempt is taking form in Washington to tack a modified variety of health insurance onto the Social Security Act. It was apparent even last November that some sort of national system of health insurance was a-borning, when no less important an official than Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, in an address before the United States Conference of Mayors, demanded that the Federal Government should immediately "explore the desirability of health and disability insurance."

It is also known that certain measures already launched in some of the states to set up systems of health insurance are simply being deferred until the bigger federal scheme takes shape.

The American Medical Association—numbering some 100,000 physicians and surgeons—is actively opposed to the Government health insurance idea. It holds up foreign health insurance systems to justify its opposition, taking the position that such "have failed to solve the problem of medical care for the people and have brought a great many evils along with some benefits."

Among "evils" charged by the association are malingering by patients and frequent and unnecessary visits to doctors. It also says records do not show that foreign health insurance systems have reduced mortality or morbidity rates.

But perhaps the most effective recent argument against state health insurance is the case of British Columbia, where compulsory health insurance, made into a law and scheduled to become effective as of March first last, had to be postponed.

Now the British Columbia Government has announced a plebiscite on the question, "Are you in favor of a comprehensive health insurance plan progressively applied?" This vote will take place June 1, along with the general provincial election.

Why has the British Columbia measure failed? Mainly because of the opposition of the doctors of the Province who voted overwhelmingly against the plan as impractical and mistaken in essence. But partly also because of the great number of people who decline to be regimented. It is to be hoped their determination will not weaken between now and June 1.

Recent experiences have made intelligent people generally very wary of such devices and designs. And they are likely to be increasingly so where, as in the United States, distance and time enable them to gain a fair perspective on certain tendencies in Europe.

Freedom from medical domination is one of the fundamental liberties guaranteed under the American Constitution, yet citizens must be increasingly on the alert to protect it in every way.

Rank and File

Book News of the Day

QUESTIONING of authority with emphasis on the masses is reshaping the American labor movement. This surge has had its influence in the biggest current strikes. It appears a segment of a fundamental swell manifest in government and other fields.

The first labor uprising brought the recent split in the American Federation of Labor and the development of a separate left-wing movement, the C. I. O. The division began as an insurgency among officials. There is also an insurgency of membership against officials.

The latter type of rivalry with authority has long been dubbed the "rank and file" movement. It helped to build the foundation for the automobile strikes and the steel organizing campaign of the C. I. O. by taking away the steel and automobile unions from the A. F. of L. It also figured in the eastern maritime strike.

As defined by its most ardent sponsors, the rank and file movement means rule by membership, not by officials; that officials act only in an administrative capacity and make no decisions; that anything important must be determined by the membership and not by its officers.

* * *

Though not so extreme, the rank and file trend is strong in the new unions now expanding in mass production industries under the C. I. O.'s pressure.

Records of rank and file sentiment go back years to British trade unionism, it is said by labor explorers of the movement, and receive their latest example in AMERICAN CITY (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $2.50), dubbed by its author, Charles Rumford Walker, a "rank and file history."

By the beginning of this century the rank and file idea was being elaborated by radicals, who frequently found it more profitable to work through a nucleus of sympathetic members than through the unfriendly officials of a union. When the I. W. W. was organized in 1905, it made membership control one of its principal appeals. Socialists promoted such feeling. As the Communists came to promote their own labor unions, they stressed the rank and file doctrine. Lately they have done less with it because of dissolving their unions to seek to invade labor's major organizations.

Through association of insurgency with radicalism, the term rank and file movement has picked up a mildly radical connotation.

* * *

Obviously, however, democracy and membership control were by no means invented by radicals. Some of the most conservative unions have so tied up their officials that membership approval must be sought before any substantial move. Besides, the membership of numerous trade unions is entirely content with its leadership. And when officers have been turned out, many a time it has been due simply to personalities or conditions. In short, the rank and file proclivity is not at all universal.

"American City" is the story not of a city but of the Minneapolis truck drivers' strikes. Minneapolis produced the first big strikes in a state where a farmer-labor party was, and is, in power.

While the truck drivers' strikes occurred in 1934, publication of their chronicle, with record of the strikers' challenge of police and state troops, renews the questions of what policies a labor or a farmer-labor administration will take in a strike to preserve order, and how far it will go to prevent labor violence.

Since the C. I. O. and its unions are going into politics, these problems of the possible labor conduct of government are more significant today than ever.

F. W. C.

Determined to Be Heard

Thumbing Through

"'THUMBING,'" said Philip with an authority which brooked no dissent, "is easy in Switzerland."

"As easy as pie?" I pursued; not so much because I doubted Philip's announcement, as because pie and "thumbing" seemed somehow associated—perhaps on account of the redoubtable Jack Horner's experience. "Easier," replied Philip. "Watch."

There came a rumbling as of a metallic avalanche sweeping through the frosty crispness of the Swiss scene, and as we moved into line with the winding road up which we had just climbed, a lumbering truck smeared a black speck against the whiteness of the panorama.

I settled my rucksack comfortably in the plowed drift which lined the way and prepared to see Philip prove his words. Nearer and nearer came the truck until, as it approached the ultimate bend which hid us from it, we could hear the merry clatter of its chains.

"'Thumbing,'" said Philip with an authority which brooked no dissent, "should be easy in Switzerland." We walked on silently for a moment after the receding truck. "But he looked a kindly man, and he did smile at us," I philosophized.

"It's private automobiles," said Philip, ungrammatically, and to himself. "They stop for anyone."

Steadily we trudged on. The Maloja Pass was laden with its late winter glory, and, as we climbed, a silent snow storm flaked down from the hidden peaks in distracting flurry, while now and then a nimble squirrel sent a heavy shower from the tree tops. The forest-studded slopes steamed with cloud, and tiny clusters of woodsmen's huts appeared momentarily from the mists like dark embers from a smoking fire.

"Vicocontralto isn't far away?" asked Philip with hope.

"Vicosoprano," I corrected, "is ten kilometers." And into my words broke the unmistakable hum of an automobile.

Like two football captains in a brief interval, we hurriedly planned our strategy. I thought I could look reasonably weary without overtaxing my abilities as an impersonator; and Philip said he knew just how to "thumb" to best advantage.

"You looked like an Olympic champion warming up," protested Philip. "You'll never do anything 'thumbing' like an uncomfortable chimpanzee," complained I, not to be outdone in similes, and together we wiped from our faces the snow we had received from the speeding rear wheels.

Pensively Philip rubbed his futile thumb. "'Thumbing,'" he began—

"—is," I completed firmly, "both a waste of time and a despicable method of getting through a country. If we can't go through under our own steam, let's take a train and then we have the satisfaction of knowing we've paid honestly and are not beholden in false gratitude to people we've never seen before."

Cautiously I looked sideways to see the effect of my humility; but I was alone. Behind me I discovered Philip. Amiably he was patting two friendly horses, while a rosy-faced peasant was cheerfully lifting my friend's rucksack onto the rear of a sleigh-train.

We bumped easily up the track and the sleighbells contentedly threaded the snowflakes.

"'Thumbing,'" sang Philip to a tuneless improvisation of "Colonel Bogey," "is a waste of time; 'thumbing's' just a waste of time—"

It was an awkward moment, for I was appreciating the ride profoundly. "To be invited by a warm-hearted native whose generosity would be abused by a refusal is a totally different matter from making unmannerly gestures at passing motorists," I retaliated. But my conscience bears the scar to this hour.

H. G. L.

Translating Our Times: Continental Comment

Fascist Fervor

BILLIONS [spent in money] are no reason for victories. Rather do we believe that by arming, the democracies do so to regain the upper hand and recover the privileges they have preserved so comfortably in the world for tens and tens of years, that seem threatened or lost in certain parts of the world because of recent events. Such is the truth. The League serves them as a screen. You talk of dictatorship. These democracies under pressure from the right and historical necessities of other nations want to re-establish conditions allowing them to impose their will on all nations.—Virginio Gayda in Giornale d'Italia, Rome.

SIGNOR GAYDA is reputed to wield an official pen and reflect the views of the Italian Fascist Government. He writes from the point of view so often expressed that the destiny of Fascism, as a new concept or ideal, is to succeed the outworn systems and theories of government now existing in Europe and the world. At present Fascism is at grips with Communism, which is the second revolutionary "new ideal" claiming equal succession to present dying world orders. Who the ultimate victor will be is not yet boldly proclaimed; but the fervor of Fascist writers leaves no doubt as to the faith they have in the triumph of their cause.

Woman's Role in Spain

YESTERDAY, women congregated in the Plaza Catalunya [Barcelona] and formed a procession headed by a group of militia and a band. They marched to the Palace of the Generality, where a delegation was received by the Presidency, to whom assurance was given of the support of the women of Barcelona. . . . As the women marched singing . . . enormous crowds lining the pavements applauded.—Official statement given out by the Generalitat [Government] of Catalonia.

We women will occupy the places of the men who have left to fight. . . . The women wish to help vanquish fascism. (1) Because they are people. (2) Because they can occupy places of responsibility with intelligence. The women act as a rearguard to aid in the struggle against the invaders.—Manifesto by women of Left parties of Catalonia

READING THESE two items may not arouse unusual interest. But taking them on their face value and coupling them with what the world already knows of the role women are playing in Spain's struggle, a wider, more significant meaning is seen. A great social transformation proceeds in Spain almost unheralded. The Spanish women are coming into long retarded rights; and whatever the result of the deplorable civil war, they will emerge as a new force in the nation.

Of Thee I Sing

THE lives of peoples are reflected in their national anthems. The upsets, despair and enthusiasms that make up a nation's history and inspire poet or musician to compose the national song are found in these hymns. . . .

Anthems composed these last years, in contrast to those of pre-war that generally implored divine protection for the sovereign as well as help against the enemy, express political ideals. They are [national] programs in song.—Neue Freie Presse, Vienna.

THESE PARAGRAPHS from a survey made by the Austrian newspaper on national anthems in Europe may indicate how national feeling there is changing from sentiment toward a personal ruler to more impersonal ideals of sovereignty which spring from the people themselves. May not the changing aspect of Europe's national anthems result from the democratic urge which is at the bottom of the heart of all peoples—in spite of dictatorships and such?

Sausage on the Side

WE went cold—but the danger is past. Like the poet's illusion, the sausagemakers' strike in Prague only "lasted a day." The sad eclipse . . . of sausages of all denominations and sizes constituting Prague's most savory delicacies was a memorable moment. The sausage houses of Prague, some of them real marble palaces, became widowed and desolate. . . .

Praguites were constrained to forgo their customary "talian" as an appetizer before their goulash or tripe soup and fall back on a "real imitation" of Hungarian origin; or even go as low as to eat some "talacenka" cheese. . . . Everyone sided with the sausagemakers. . . . But we are on hot ground discussing this because it is not in our line. Let's just say it all ended in calm.—Central Europe, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

WHATEVER GRIEVANCES impelled Prague's famed sausagemakers to stage a one-day strike, the moral sense seems clear. In Bohemia's capital both public and sausagemakers prefere the "open sausage shop."

Neutrality—Ally of the Strong

THE American neutrality law, stipulating that all deliveries of merchandise, in case of war, must be paid in cash and loaded on foreign vessels, will make the United States an indirect ally of England. . . . The law favors states that are rich enough to pay cash and have a big fleet, which is England's case.—Hamburger Fremdenblatt, Hamburg.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER, published in the city which has from time immemorial formed the link between German economy and the rest of the world, echoes a view already expressed in many quarters. Were the prediction to prove true, it is not unnatural that the Reich's second largest city would become apprehensive, as its population lives chiefly on gains derived from foreign trade.

The Wide Horizon

Future of Democracy

Benedetto Croce

[From an article in the New Republic]

PEOPLE are always asking, "Do you think that the world is moving toward an authoritarian system of government? Do you think that philosophy is moving toward a new anti-idealistic realism? . . ."

I call this kind of question "meteorological": it is like asking, "Do you think that it is going to rain today? Had I better take my umbrella?"

But moral, intellectual, esthetic and political problems are not things outside ourselves, like rain or fine weather; they are within ourselves and for that reason there is no sense in asking what is more or less likely to happen. We need solely to make up our own minds and to act, each one according to his understanding and his capacity. . . .

The choice between liberty and suppression of liberty is not on the same plane as a choice between things of different values, one of which may reasonably be preferred to the other—the first means human dignity and civilization, the second the debasing of men until they are either a flock to be led to pasture, or captured, trained animals in a cage.

* * *

Coming to our own times, I see the future that liberty promises always as a beacon; I do not see any light in the future promised by authoritarianism. In the past, under the forms of theocracy, of monarchy or of oligarchy, authority had at least a background of religious mystery. Modern humanistic thought has dissipated the mystery, replacing it by simple humanitarian ideals.

But authoritarianism in our times, in those we see looming ahead, is irreligious, and materialistic, despite its pretenses and rhetoric, and comes down to a brutal rule of violence over people who are prevented from seeing and knowing what is going on, and who are forced to submit to leadership and give unquestioning obedience to it.

To lend glamour to this obedience by associating it with the noble and the heroic, it is usually called military discipline, which has been extended, or should be extended, to the whole of society. But military discipline has its function only as one aspect of the social order. If instead of being contained within the society, it is itself the containing body or is coextensive with society, it can no longer be called military discipline, but is a general process of fostering universal stupidity. . . .

* * *

Sound political sense has never regarded the masses as the directing force of society, but has always delegated this directive function to a class which was not economic in its basis of selection, but political; one capable of governing. The problem concerns therefore not the masses but the governing class. Here, too, the evil, if evil there be, is in ourselves. . . .

Liberalism should be at one and the same time the friend and the foe of democracy. It should be its friend, because the governing class is fluid, and its efforts are applied to increasing its membership and its following and to choosing them more carefully, and thus democracy implies an administration that provides at the same time an education of the governed for governing. But liberalism must be the foe of democracy when the latter tends to substitute mere numbers or quantity for quality, because by so doing democracy is preparing the way for demagoguery, and quite unintentionally, for dictatorship and tyranny and its own destruction.

A practical corollary for men of good will: to work unremittingly under whatever conditions prevail, with every means at hand, and continuously, to work for the preservation and strengthening of the liberal spirit, seeking the most suitable means, but always those that lead to the end in view and not to its abandonment or its replacement by other ends. . . .

* * *

But supposing we assume that the worst will happen. The worst that can be envisaged is that the struggle which is today tearing the world asunder will culminate in the complete rout of liberty and the triumph of authoritarianism, or as it is now called, "totalitarianism," even in the countries which have up to this time remained immune.

Well, then, freedom will succumb, to be sure, but with the certainty that the processes of acquiring it will have to begin all over again, and that, in order to begin again, people will resume the efforts which for the time being have failed to win victory but which will win it in days to come.

In this sense, and not in that of obedience, in this knowing how to suffer death for a greater life, the task of humanity is in truth inspired by a military and a heroic spirit.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

AA for Snubs, Too

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here is an "AA" degree for Snubs, Our Dog.

We were glad to see that he did not get discouraged because the others got a degree. We cannot understand the Harvard man passing by Snubs.

We love every twist of his ears and every roll of his eyes. And he is such a kind little fellow, always doing something to help someone, and making friends with all the cats and dogs. I send him a degree.

L. R.

Boston, Mass.